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Tower Views

by Clearway

Foiling Terror by Night

Mexican Jumping Beans?

Joy—Aid to Intelligence

¶ **"Black Outs" and "Light Ups"**—Farmingdale, L. I., gets ready for the interesting role it is to play in the current war games of the Army Air Force. At the appointed time fire sirens do howl and presently all the lights in an area (with a two-and-a-half-mile radius and a population of 20,000 persons) are extinguished. Army bombers take off from certain air bases in an attempt to locate the lightless town and "raid it" with photographic "shots." The process is called the "black out." Army air officers expect invaluable experience and experimentation to attend the experiment.

¶ **Certainly the above** makes an interesting demonstration from a merely militaristic viewpoint. And it seems as though it might suggest a defensive process in the mental realm as well. When darkling influences of irritation, condemnation, envy, jealousy, and their ilk, seem gunning in our mental skies, we might find it interesting to experiment not with the "black out" but with the "light up"—a process consisting of merging the individual consciousness with the eternal light.

¶ **Mexican Jumping Beans**—The reason they seem to be animated is traceable to a worm within. Hence a jumping bean seems symbolic of certain aspects of Mexico's severance of diplomatic relations with Britain—which depends on Mexico for about 6 per cent of its oil imports. Likewise perplexed is the United States, naturally concerned over the civil order prevailing in its southern neighbor. Anglo-American interests in Mexico are not parallel, and the diplomatic attitude of the two nations is similarly divergent. Britain wants full restoration of seized properties. Washington, contrariwise, admits the legality of Mexico's expropriation of properties, and demands only that fair compensation be rendered, and this on a basis only of actual investment minus depreciation.

• **This difference poses** a precarious jumping bean of diplomatic procedure. For should Britain press its claims too far the result conceivably could be a new government in Mexico. And should a new government ensue, it might easily be of a fascist-dictator type—something the United States prefers not to see. • The worm which so unpredictably disturbs the equilibrium of Mexican policies, therefore, would seem to be what natural scientists describe as a foreign element.

¶ **Realizing "Realism"** — Prime Minister Chamberlain returns from a week-end in the country to an array of problems at 10 Downing Street. Most vital are accusations from many sources that Britain's aërial rearmament program has leaden wings. So possible successors of Viscount Swinton, Air Secretary, are mentioned—Hore-Belisha and Sir Samuel Hoare being discussed as possible candidates. Then there's the post of Foreign Secretary to be considered, for the appointment of Viscount Halifax to succeed Anthony Eden was considered as a temporary expedient. And, beside the Cabinet realignment, there's a question of Britain's reaction to the reply of the Czech government concerning the Anglo-French proposal for settlement of the Sudeten-German minority problem. And to fill in the chinks, there is also a decision to be made regarding Mexico's severance of diplomatic relations. And in the background looms the probability of a military pact existing between Rome and Berlin which would find them sticking together in case of an ideological issue in Europe. • The way of the "realist" is indeed hard.

¶ **War Zones**—Rain comes to mire the insurgent offensive in eastern Spain as declarations from Germany of support for Franco's forces (should France intervene) throw the possibility of facilitating non-intervention into the shadows. On the Far East front, Japanese armies tighten a noose around Chinese defenders of Suchow, key to the central China front. Should Japanese strategy win, the Nipponese invaders will have an unbroken railway link between North China and the vicinity of Nanking.

¶ **Bankers' Opinion**—New Jersey Bankers Association elects George Letterhouse of Jersey City its president, and applauds when he tells them that a country cannot borrow and spend its way to permanent prosperity. Certain commodities, he points out, are as necessary today as they were "in the horse and buggy days." • Prominent among them are economy, thrift and self-sacrifice.

¶ **Keeping Children Happy** — The National Congress of Parents and Teachers meets at Salt Lake City, hears its President, Mrs. J. K. Pettengill of Detroit, declare that the duty of the older generation is to prepare children for the difficulties and problems of "a world of ferment and unrest" without destroying the capacity for buoyant happiness. • Keeping alive the spontaneous expression of joy, we all find that problems grow less formidable. Joy is a stimulator of intelligence, and intelligence a light to wise solutions.

Military Pact for Axis? Effect on Prague Studied

London Raises Question of 'Ideology' in Czech Treaty With Soviet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 16—Premier Mussolini's reference in his Genoa speech to the solidarity of the Berlin-Rome Axis if the democracies should start an "ideological war" has raised the question here of whether he has promised to back Reichsführer Hitler in threatening to make an ideological issue of Czechoslovakia's alliance with Russia.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reich Foreign Minister, as it was stated Saturday, has warned the British Government that the possibility of war is not excluded if this alliance is not broken.

Present indications are that the Czechs won't drop their Russian connection. Moreover it appears that the Czechs are not ready to give full autonomy to the Sudeten Germans though the new minority statute is believed to go a very long way in granting local self-government. The statute, however, is not expected to prevent political free-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Rome-Berlin Solidarity Is Indicated by Duce's Talk at Genoa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 16—A military pact between Rome and Berlin is held to have been disclosed by Premier Mussolini's week-end speech at Genoa.

The point chiefly emphasized today is the Duce's declaration that in event of an "ideological war" by the great democratic powers, the totalitarian states — Germany and Italy—would form a bloc and "march together" until the end.

Signor Mussolini's further statement in justification of Italy's attitude toward the union of Germany and Austria is interpreted in the light of possible events in Czechoslovakia. When Signor Mussolini declared that Italy could not indefinitely shoulder the disagreeable task of preventing the national unification of Germans, observers here believe that he indicated that Italy would stand on the sidelines if Reichsführer Hitler forces the issue in Czechoslovakia.

Clearly, there is not enough in

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

British Cabinet Shaken Up To Speed Air Defense Plan

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today announced a realignment of his Cabinet, sending Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister of Health, to replace Viscount Swinton, Secretary of State for Air, target of charges by all parties that Britain's aerial rearmament was lagging.

Viscount Swinton resigned from the Cabinet as a result of last week's uprising in the House of Commons in which critics charged that Britain's air defense program was being far outpaced by Germany.

Malcolm Macdonald was appointed Secretary for Colonies and was succeeded as Secretary for Dominions by Lord Stanley, former Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty.

Lord Harlech—the former William G. A. Ormsby-Gore—resigned as Secretary for Colonies. This was a result of his entering the House of Lords after his succession to the title.

Walter Elliott, who had been Secretary for Scotland, replaces Sir Kingsley Wood as Minister of Health.

Changes were made in a number of minor posts.

Col. Ian Colville, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, gained Cabinet rank by becoming Secretary for Scotland.

Lord Swinton, in a letter to Mr. Chamberlain, said his position was rendered difficult because he sat in the House of Lords and was unable to speak for his department in Commons, where the storm of criticism had raged.

The Viscount said that by resigning he would be aiding execution of the air program and maintenance "of public trust" in it.

Replying to Lord Swinton's letter, Mr. Chamberlain wrote that he was touched by the "generosity and public spirit" Lord Swinton had displayed.

Farley for Earle and Kennedy

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Openly entering into the controversial Democratic political situation in Pennsylvania, James A. Farley, Postmaster General and Chairman of the party's National Committee, today announced his support of Tom Kennedy for Governor and George H. Earle for Senator.

Farley, in his statement, said:

"For approximately three quarters of a century, Pennsylvania has been a Republican State, but through the influence of President Roosevelt and his great social program, the people of that State elected George Earle, a Democrat, in 1934, and sent Joe Guffey to the United States Senate. They continued their support of President Roosevelt and in a substantial manner gave him the electoral votes of that State in 1936. . . .

"Therefore, in my judgment, the only way to protect the interests of the people of that State would be to nominate Tom Kennedy for Governor and George Earle for the Senate in tomorrow's primaries. This will not be a complete victory for either faction, yet I am convinced that it is the only solution of the present situation that will make possible a united party in the November election and thus assure a Democratic victory.

"Again let me say that this is not a precedent. I intend to keep hands off primaries in other states. Ordinarily, it is bad judgment for a national chairman to indicate his interest in a primary contest in a state other than that in which he, himself, is a voter. The people resent it, and justly so. However, in this instance, the eyes of the nation are on Pennsylvania. I am voicing my opinion simply in the hope that the voters of that State will do what is best for Pennsylvania and best for the United States."

Democracy: Champion of Liberty and Justice

"THE PEOPLE NEVER GAVE UP THEIR LIBERTIES BUT UNDER SOME DELUSION" Burke
"WHY SHOULD THERE NOT BE A PATIENT CONFIDENCE IN THE ULTIMATE JUSTICE OF THE PEOPLE? IS THERE ANY BETTER OR EQUAL HOPE IN THE WORLD?" Lincoln

By a Staff Artist

Internal Crisis Faces Mexico As British Ask Debt

Mexico's domestic and diplomatic crisis in brief:

Washington: The State Department manifested concern lest Britain press its demands for restoration of oil properties too far. The Cardenas Administration is so firmly committed to the oil expropriations, is is recognized in Washington, that excessive pressure from Britain might conceivably weaken it, and make way for a reactionary or even Fascist revolution in Mexico.

Mexico, D. F.: The Congress of the Revolutionary Party, the Confederation of Mexican Workers, and a number of other labor organizations issued strong statements of support for President Cardenas and his policy of "Mexican oil for the Mexicans."

An organization known as "Socialist Youth" occupied buildings of the University of Mexico by force, presumably expressing their discontent with the Cardenas regime. Students seeking to eject them were met with pistol fire and several were wounded. University heads urged calm and starving the defenders out.

San Luis Potosi, Mexico: A state of martial law prevailed here as thousands of Government troops sought to head off a rumored rebellion against the Cardenas Government by peasants and troops of Gen. Saturnino Cedillo, who has differed

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Anglo-U. S. Differences in Mexico; Wartime Oil; Cedillo Threat, Page 2.

Peace and Prosperity Democracy's Task Today

Democracy throughout the world is under unprecedented external and internal attack as Communism and Fascism aggressively assert the superiority of their unproved systems. It is timely, therefore, that the democracies re-examine their own doctrines and their own records. A rededication to and a re-invigoration of the spiritual, moral, and political concepts of democracy should be the purpose of this re-examination. It is similarly imperative that the defects in representative democracy be detected and corrected.

By representative government is meant government with the ultimate control resting with the people, with all the political liberties of criticism and opposition scrupulously maintained, and with impartial justice open to all who seek redress from wrongs.

By dictatorship is meant a government arbitrarily imposed from the top, with political freedom abolished and the individual subordinated to the state.

This is the first of 12 articles in the series, "Let's Examine Democracy."

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

World peace and economic security for the millions—that is democracy's task today.

The stepping up of production—that was the task of democracy yesterday.

Yesterday's task was fabulously achieved by stress upon the rights of men.

Today's task is seen to depend upon the responsibilities of men.

A world of 70 nations struggles to extricate itself from narrow nationalism. The dictatorial nations are the extreme expression of that nationalism. A world, capable of realizing the Golden Age in its bursting granaries and power plants, grubs and seeks a substitute for butter. A world united by planes, cables, and ether waves pickets its borders with bayonets. This excess of nationalism is a reversion to the principles that nearly destroyed the nations in the World War. It is the Great Reversion—the renunciation of the world neighborhood. It challenges the democratic theory of the inclusiveness of all men and the great endeavor of unification in which men have been laboriously occupied for thousands of years. It is therefore a primary problem in democracy.

Forty experts in the field of government and economics interviewed in the preparation of this series supported the view that the primary problem of democracy today is to restore the world neighborhood.

At the present moment that neighborhood is being torn and violated by a war of ideas and doctrines. Premier Mussolini at Genoa has just spoken ominously of a Fascist bloc against the democracies. But this was in answer to a statement by America's Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, a speech construed by the dictatorships as hostile to them. President Roosevelt himself in his Chicago speech with an allusion to the lawless 10 per cent of the world's population embittered the peoples of Germany, Italy, and Japan. Meanwhile the United States, to counteract Fascist propaganda in South America, is planning a $3,000,000 radio station which will be justified or otherwise by the degree of conciliation in its broadcasts.

This battle of ideas between the democracies and the dictatorships reached something of a crescendo in the letter written by Lewis Mumford last week to the New Republic. He closed with the exhortation:

"To arms! Gather together your strength and prepare for action. Strike first against Fascism: and strike hard, but strike."

It is easy to anger at the sight of the dictatorships snatching Ethiopia, spreading death and horror throughout peace-loving China and despoiling Spain. Hisses in the movie houses, and anti-Fascist fronts and demonstrations flow

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Supreme Court Upholds NLRB On Unfair Practice

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that working men who strike as a result of an unfair labor practice by their employer are entitled to protection of the National Labor Relations Act.

This decision was given in upholding an order by the National Labor Relations Board directing the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company to reinstate five employees who had gone on strike in San Francisco.

Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts, who delivered the decision, asserted the strikers remained employees under the Labor Act "and were protected against the unfair labor practices denounced by it."

Opinion Reversed

The Court reversed an opinion by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals refusing to approve reinstatement of the five men on the ground they had severed their employment by striking.

Mr. Justice Roberts said the Board's findings as to discrimination were "supported by evidence." He continued: "The Board found, and we cannot say that its finding is unsupported, that in taking back six of 11 men and excluding five, who were active union men, the respondent's officials discriminated against the latter on account of their union activities and that the excuse given that they did not apply until after the quota was full was an afterthought and not the true reason for the discrimination against them."

Mr. Justice Roberts said the Board's order did not violate the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

"The respondent insists the relation of employer and employee ceased at the inception of the strike," Mr. Justice Roberts continued. "The plain meaning of the Act is that if men strike in connection with a current labor dispute their action is not to be construed as a renunciation of the employment relation and they remain employees for the remedial purposes specified in the Act."

Recalling the Court's decision in a case of the Labor Board against the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corpora-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Hurley Aide Found Holding Dual Positions

Coyne Tells Investigators He Draws State Pay and Brokerage Fees

Hearing Clashes

Republicans Aim to Show Governor Is Attempting to 'Pack' Pay Rolls

A new discovery on the pay roll of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission today was M. Leo Coyne of Greenfield, Mass., who was treasurer of the Charles F. Hurley Governorship Campaign in 1936.

Many other facts about Mr. Coyne came to light during the session of the Special Legislative Commission investigating reports of Civil Service violations by the State Compensation Board at the State House today.

It was disclosed, for instance:

That Mr. Coyne was connected, before his temporary State appointment (which he said he hopes to make permanent), with the Boston brokerage house of Cushing and Lyons, headed by Henry K. Cushings, brother-in-law of James Roosevelt.

That Mr. Coyne has a sister on the Unemployment Commission pay roll.

Supplementary Income

That Mr. Coyne has been supplementing his $2,520 annual salary from the Compensation Commission by continuing his stock-brokerage activities with Siebolt & Siebolt, a Springfield, Mass., firm.

That Mr. Coyne believes this is justifiable because "you don't suppose I could live on $2,500 a year, do you?"

The testimony of the Franklin County Democrat was added to that of previous witnesses last week at the legislative inquiry who stated they had been associated with Governor Hurley in business or politics, or had been active in some other way with the Democratic Party and subsequently had been given non-civil service positions with the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

The investigators, backed by the Republican leadership of the House and Senate, are seeking to show that Governor Hurley and the Unemployment Compensation Commission have packed the Commission's temporary, non-Civil Service pay rolls with "deserving Democrats" in the hope of moving them into permanent positions with the aid of experience they will gain in the temporary jobs.

Additional Evidence

Additional evidence was produced by questioning of three other employees of the Compensation Board before the inquiry adjourned until tomorrow.

Legislators learned from Charles F. Lapointe of Fall River that he had been a member of the Democratic State Committee at the time of his appointment to a $2,400-a-year job as District Superintendent of Claims with the Unemployment Commission. He has since resigned.

"The fact that you were a member of the State Committee had nothing to do with your appointment, did it?" asked Mr. Patten.

"I don't think it should be a liability," the witness replied.

Two Hold Jobs

George P. Jackson, of Lynn, a Democratic politician, testified not only he, but his daughter, had jobs with the Commission. His daughter is a typist, appointed in January for three months and reappointed since that time.

"Don't you know there is a long list of eligibles for the position of typist?" asked Mr. Patten, in surprise.

"No, sir."

"You don't know how she got her job in evident violation of the Civil Service laws?" "No."

Another witness, Fred F. Tyrrell, of Salem, said he had failed to pass a Civil Service examination for analyst prior to being appointed to a non-Civil Service post of Superintendent of Claims. He said he "forgot" to mention the examination on his application, in answering a question calling for such information.

$6,000 Income

Mr. Coyne's testimony was punctured with frequent clashes over his political connections. He said he made $6,000 a year when working as Western agent for the Boston firm, and that "poor business" is the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Economics in the News

The Problem of Capital—Putting It to Work Should Be Foremost Consideration in Reviving Recovery—1937 Lesson

By H. B. E.

Out of 100 persons who talk of the problems of distribution, 99 mean the linking of consumers with goods. There is, however, another problem of distribution. This is to connect capital with its employment. And it is the clogging up of this channel that has brought about the present depression. Our trouble is an underinvestment phenomenon.

Such a view requires re-emphasis because of the prevalence of the extreme underconsumptionist theory. It is said that all would be well if the people were given the purchasing power with which to buy goods. We won't ask for a bill of particulars: What is purchasing power? How given? As has been stated often enough here, a large part of American industry does not produce goods for people's consumption. It turns out steel, machine tools, locomotives—things that can be neither eaten nor worn. And the spur to their production is not necessarily related to the amount of purchasing power that people have in their pockets. Colm and Lehmann, in their monograph on "Economic Consequences of Recent Tax Policy," published by the New School of Social Research, say:

> Expansion, it is true, depends on stimulating factors such as increasing population, inventions, or new investments induced by a rise in the level of consumption. This expansion, however, cannot be carried through if sufficient capital is not available. The capital supply, while not a stimulating factor, is a supporting one; it is not the sole, but a necessary, element of extension. Without specific stimuli an ample capital supply will not bring about expansion, but without a sufficient capital supply even strong stimuli cannot bring about expansion.

Surely the truth of this observation is evident from the origins of the current depression. In the second part of 1936 the veterans' bonus and the Christmas dividend and bonus payments have stimulated many lines of consumers' goods so much that factories were working at capacity. In such a situation the prices for those goods naturally rose. They rose because of the competition of persons with money in their pockets for a limited amount of those goods.

It was said here at the time that all such payments could turn over at most three times and then would find refuge in the banks. But the demand did have a decided effect upon the capital goods industries. In anticipation of more business, the consumers' goods industries renovated plants, and the boom began to spread to those capital goods industries.

The consumers' goods industries renovated with money set aside for depreciation instead of borrowing funds from investors. This is shown in the wide disparity between the data for production and new capital issues. For recovery to be firmly based, however, expansion as well as renovation is necessary, and so the early 1937 completion of replacement marked the critical period of pump priming. However, there was no follow through. Businessmen did not want to borrow and investors did not want to lend. As Colm and Lehmann put it, "overconsumption and subsequent underinvestment caused the 1937 depression."

The underconsumptionists invoke Dr. H. G. Moulton to give a contrary view. But the head of Brookings Institution is torn from his context in support of it. For in the current issue of "Investment Banking," he says:

> The sharp business recession which began in the summer of 1937 has focused renewed attention upon the significance of the so-called capital goods industries in relation to economic prosperity. While it is commonly recognized that an increase in output of capital goods is essential to business recovery, the vital importance of reopening the capital markets from the standpoint of the national economy as a whole is little understood.

Judging from this statement, I fancy Dr. Moulton would agree with Colm and Lehmann.

Now it must be the object of pump priming to revive the capital market. But the new pump primers say that the depression was due to too-abrupt a tapering off in Government deficit financing. They want to start all over again. As if private investors failed to step into the breach because they felt that not enough Government money had been spent! Why not, if the revival of the capital market must be the object of pump priming, explore the real reasons why it was not reactivated in 1937. This would mean the exploration of the distribution problem in respect of capital as well as in respect of purchasing power.

Byrd Loses Way In 'Wilds' of N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, who has explored 300,000 square miles of Arctic wastes, was lost in the "wilds" of Jamaica yesterday.

Going to Babylon, Long Island, to dedicate a private seaplane base, Admiral Byrd missed train connections, and disappointed a police escort and several thousand residents who were at the station.

Arriving about an hour late in a taxi, the explorer said "No one told me to change trains at Jamaica. I didn't notice my mistake until too late."

He addressed a crowd at the new seaplane base of Capt. Ashley C. McKinley, who was chief aerial surveyor and third in command of the Byrd Antarctic expedition of 1928.

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Book Clubs Called Barriers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—A great many superior books fail to reach a wide range of readers because book clubs forced a "mechanized reading" on the public, according to Lewis B. Traver, President of the American Booksellers' Association. The Association is holding its annual convention at the Hotel Pennsylvania here, where it will continue through tomorrow.

"The book clubs concentrate the attention of the public on one or two books for the sake of the economies of mass production," Mr. Traver, who is the owner of a book store in Trenton, N. J., founded by his grandfather in 1872, declared. "This means that a great many good books, which do not have the promotion fail to reach a wide market. Thus the public is cheated by the ballyhoo for a few books.

"The public believes it is getting an excellent value. Actually it is not. The public should buy books according to likes and dislikes; it should buy books it likes and books by authors it does not know to develop good book reading taste. Above all, it should not stick to the same pattern. It should grow and it cannot grow, if it permits itself to be dictated to."

A 40 per cent reduction in book production would benefit publisher, bookseller and book buyer, it was held by Richard F. Fuller, President of the Old Corner Book Store in Boston, which is reported to sell 1 per cent of all books sold at retail in the United States.

Approximately 400 booksellers from nearly all States are attending the sessions, which include a luncheon tomorrow in honor of authors of leading children's books. The annual banquet tomorrow night will have Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as speaker.

Submarine Mail Breaks Blockade

BARCELONA, Spain, May 15 (AP)—Probably the first submarine mail service in history is operating between Catalonia and Government Spain proper.

The extraordinary transportation means is necessary because Catalonia has been severed from the rest of Government territory by the Insurgent push to the Mediterranean.

The Government Finance Ministry has ordered a special issue of submarine stamps in various denominations for the new service.

Cost of Spanish War summarized. Page 5.

In the Boston Section:

House starts on new State Budget

State loans to business a major item at N. H. Constitutional Convention

Solomon's seaport discovered by Yale party

Air Mail Week Celebrations start

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Anglo-U. S. Differences in Mexico

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—Suspension of diplomatic relations between Britain and Mexico raises questions of direct concern to the United States. It is troubling the as yet only partially informed State Department because of the implications it raises as to civil order in Mexico which is of extreme importance to the United States. There is also the possibility that developments may raise some questions touching the Monroe Doctrine.

But the situation is even more important because of the attention it calls to the change which has developed in Anglo-American relations during recent weeks. The notably casual manner in which Congress concluded action on the big naval expansion bill is explained by, more than anything else, the fact the outward aspects of Anglo-American relations no longer justify the suspicions of some secret agreement for possible military co-operation.

Such suspicions were widespread in Congress during the early stages of consideration of the naval bill and produced extremely aggressive opposition at the time marked by charges that the projected big navy was intended to make possible a secret Anglo-American plan to "police" the world with a combined British and American navy. It may be that the present appearance of great differences is superficial and unrelated to basic similarities of interest between the two nations. But the fact remains that at the moment diplomatic relations between London and Washington are marked by differences on a long list of subjects.

Oil Differences Clear Cut

Differences in attitude towards Mexican oil expropriations are clear cut. Britain is demanding restoration of the properties intact. Washington on the contrary accepts the legality of the expropriation and is asking only for fair compensation. And, even more striking, in regard to this demand President Roosevelt has personally outlined a formula for compensation which is extraordinarily sympathetic to Mexico. He has said it should be on a basis of actual investment minus depreciation. The oil companies themselves value their properties in terms of potential productivity. On this basis they would have a value which is estimated at perhaps as much as $250,000,000. But the value under the Roosevelt formula might conceivably be as low as $50,000,000

There is considerable resentment here over the rather abrupt and sweeping character of the expropriations, and some State Department quarters feel there is a dangerous and perhaps damaging precedent in permitting Mexico "to get away" with such an action. But far more compelling is the concern over stability in Mexico. It is felt that an attitude such as that applied by Britain might easily precipitate a revolution which might result in a reactionary dictatorship. General Francisco Franco victorious in Spain is an eventuality which the Leftish New Deal Administration here can accept, albeit with displeasure, because of its distance. But a counterpart of a Franco victory in Mexico is quite another matter. Add to this the fact that the big American oil interests in Mexico represent, roughly speaking, the domestic forces which have been at loggerheads with the New Deal since it took office in 1933.

The price of forcing Mexico to disgorge the oil properties might easily be a Fascist-type dictatorship. This price Washington is not willing to pay. It puts the transaction the other way around and says that if loss of the oil properties is the price of keeping an elected Government alive in Mexico the price must be paid regardless of the disadvantages.

Britain's far different attitude has the advantage of putting the United States in a very "good neighborly" light and if it does nothing more than that it will be perfectly satisfactory to Washington. But should Britain take any positive steps which in their effect might undermine the stability of the present Mexico Government there would be a real conflict of interest between London and Washington. It is the possibility of this which has Washington watching every detail of developments between Mexico and Britain with intense care.

Ministers Told to Depart

Wide World

Owen St. Clair O'Malley
British Minister to Mexico, Who Has Been Recalled in Current Severance of Diplomatic Relations

© International

Primo Villa Michel
Mexican Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. He Is the Third Mexican Minister Recalled From Britain Since 1914

Wide World

Gen. Saturnino Cedillo
This Former Close Associate of President Cardenas of Mexico Has Been a Question Mark in His Country's Politics. It Is Feared He May Be Contemplating Overthrow of the Government and Establishment of Martial Law in Current Crisis

Supreme Court Decisions

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, Mr. Justice Roberts said the Court in that case sustained an order by the Board requiring reinstatement of discharged employees.

The court ordered the Third Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia to show cause why it should not permit the National Labor Relations Board to recall its order against the Republic Steel Corporation.

After the Circuit Court had refused on May 13 to authorize withdrawal of the litigation, Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson and Charles Fahy, General Counsel of the Labor Board, asked the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the desired action.

Withdrawal of the order, directing the corporation to reinstate 5,000 workers who struck last summer, was decided upon after the Supreme Court on April 25 had condemned procedure followed by the Secretary of Agriculture in reducing charges authorized at the Kansas City Stockyards.

Republic Steel contended the order against it was issued without permitting arguments in reply. It contended this was not proper procedure.

The Labor Board also has sought to withdraw an order against the Ford Motor Company. The Circuit Court at Covington, Ky., refused to permit it.

The court agreed to review litigation brought by 18 private utilities challenging constitutionality of the Government's Tennessee Valley Authority power program.

In an order, the tribunal consented to pass on a decision by a three-judge Federal District Court in eastern Tennessee that the companies "have no immunity from lawful competition even if their business be curtailed or destroyed."

The court held invalid Indiana's effort to apply its 1933 gross income tax to receipts obtained from sales made outside the State.

Knox Sees G. O. P. Gaining

OSHKOSH, Wis., May 16 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher and Republican Vice-Presidential candidate in 1936, told the state convention of Young Republicans of Wisconsin that "the uncompromising knife of economic law has whittled down the New Dealers to their natural size."

Colonel Knox, who asserted he was not a candidate "for anything in the world," said a great opportunity "is fairly begging our party to take it by the hand."

"The plain truth," he added, "is that we are not going to get out of the mess we are in until we quit worshipping political novelties and get back to economic realities."

Reviewing the New Deal, Colonel Knox declared that "from high lips we heard this mathematical miracle: 'the deficits of today make the surpluses of tomorrow.' Which was just another way of saying that to get prosperity, thrift is a symptom that has to be fumigated, and work a disease that has to be quarantined."

"As a businessman," Colonel Knox said, "I am getting tired of the complaints business should work more with the New Deal, and criticize less. If there is any group that has tried to co-operate with—and got less co-operation from—the Administration, it is business."

"Today a great opportunity is begging our party to take it by the hand," the speaker declared. "It is the opportunity to become—once again—the party of the small businessman who sees his profits vanishing; the party of the men and women who want to work; the party of the farmer, who with each passing day finds himself more and more under the thumb of a bureaucrat in Washington."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m. (E. D. S. T.), WORL, 920kc, on June 5, 12, also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:16 a. m., 15.13mc, and 7 p. m. (E. D. S. T.), 6.04mc, on June 5, July 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on June 5, July 3.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 5, 12, 19, 26.

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 22, 29.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on June 19.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on June 5, July 3.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on May 22, 29, June 5, 12, 19, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on June 5, 19.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on June 12, July 24.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on May 22, 29, June 5, 12, 19, 26.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on June 5, July 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on May 22, 29, June 5, 12, 19, 26.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on June 5, July 3.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, May 22, 29, June 5, 12, 19, 26.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Mexico's Break With Britain Supported by Major Groups

MEXICO, D. F., May 16 (AP)—Labor and political organizations today lined up behind President Cardenas in support of his diplomatic rupture with Great Britain.

The Congress of the Revolutionary or Government Party, the Confederation of Mexican Workers, and other labor organizations joined in declaring themselves behind President Cardenas and his "Mexico for Mexicans" program.

The majority bloc in the Chamber of Deputies described the break as "absolutely justified" in view of Britain's "insolent" attitude.

In a sharply worded statement, the Revolutionary Party said the "meddling Britain attempted was in every sense intolerable."

The Government-supported newspaper El Nacional told Britain "dwellers in glass houses should not throw stones."

Eight column headlines over a front page article in El Nacional asserted Britain's public debt was $37,060,000,000 and the paper went on to say its "hurry to collect from Mexico was inexplicable."

Britain Studies Ways To Get Oil in Wartime

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—Following the recall of Britain's Ambassador to Mexico, Owen St. Clair O'Malley, which completed the rupture of relations initiated by Mexico last week, Prime Minister Chamberlain today returned from a week end in the country to confer with his Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, on the problem of wartime oil resources which lies at the basis of relations with Mexico.

Britain might have to depend principally on South and Central American fuel in wartime, an eventuality for the Government to consider in seeking means of preventing further embitterment of Anglo-Mexican relations.

Mexico in the past has furnished Britain only 6 per cent of its oil imports, a quantity that totaled 176,000,000 gallons in 1936, but war would increase that amount.

The reason is that in peace time the British get about 18 per cent of their oil from Iran and 5 per cent from Iraq. Most of this oil is piped thousands of miles along lines that could be disrupted quickly.

Also in war time Rumanian oil sources might no longer be available.

Informed sources said Britain thus might be forced to convoy almost its entire oil supply across the Atlantic. Already 38.3 per cent comes from Venezuela and the Netherlands West Indies.

Through commercial enterprise Britain controlled before the Mexican expropriation of foreign-owned oil resources over 28 per cent of the world's oil production.

Britain hopes, if it fails to regain control of the expropriated properties, to be able to buy Mexican oil supplies, though thus far it has boycotted Mexican oil in an effort to get back its holdings.

Failing this Britain probably will call on the United States, which already furnishes it 10 per cent of its supply, to make up for the Mexican loss.

Making a statement on the Mexican situation in the House of Commons, Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, expressed surprise and regret, and pledged that "the Government will continue to use their best endeavors to protect the substantial British interests in Mexico."

Replying to a question, Mr. Butler said: "I cannot forecast any further action which will be taken."

Mexican Army Polices General Cedillo's State

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, May 16 (AP)—Three thousand troops were held in barracks here today to see that Gen. Saturnino Cedillo and his armed agrarians kept the peace.

Five thousand more were scattered out through the long, strategically important State of which this City is the Capital.

General Cedillo, a slow-talking, quick-moving Mexican Indian, has been Mexico's political question mark since his break nine months ago with President Cardenas—the fellow Division General he and two other high-ranking Army men boosted to the official party's Presidential nomination in 1934.

The swarthy, stout revolutionary veteran, who is sometimes called "El Toro" (the Bull) because of his physical strength, quit the Cabinet because he did not like President Cardenas' agrarian policies. Associates said he left because he believed Señor Cardenas was wrong in taking productive, well-tended farmland from its owners and giving it to peasants ill-prepared to cultivate it.

A tense City and State, under virtual martial law, waited anxiously to see whether rumors that "Cedillistas" were preparing an uprising would prove to be false, as they often have before.

There were many indications the Federal Government did not take the rumors lightly.

Detachments of soldiers were stationed inside banks and public buildings. Streets were patrolled and houses of "Cedillista" leaders were being searched for arms. Soldiers peered across streets at roof tops, seeking machine guns.

Two battalions of infantry were moved into this State the last of the past week.

General Cedillo meanwhile remained at Las Palomas, indisposed. He was surrounded by the sturdy peasants he thrice led in civil warfare. To those peasants, estimated to number 18,000 to 35,000, he had given land and guns.

Leaders of the agricultural colonies he carved out of his once spacious estate have said they would yield neither soil nor arms without a fight.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcements of lectures.

Canada

Ontario

Brantford: The Brantford Collegiate Institute 8:15 p. m., May 27.

Peterborough: Capitol Theater, 306 George Street, 3 p. m. May 22.

England

Derbyshire

Buxton: Pavilion Gardens, 7:45 p. m., May 30.

Middlesex

Pinner: The Langham Cinema, 3 p. m., May 9.

Yorkshire

Leeds (Second Church): Town Hall 8 p. m., May 31.

Scarborough: Odeon Theater, 3 p. m., May 29

France

Paris (Society): Salle Gaveau, 45 rue La Boetie, 8 p. m., May 31. In English. French translation read at 9:30 p. m.

Germany

Bremen: Museum-Domshof, 8 p. m., June 3.

Dresden (First Church): Gewerbehaus Ostra-Allee 13, 4 p. m., May 31.

Dresden (Second Church): Grosser Saal des Gewerbehauses, Ostra-Alee 13, A, 8 p. m., May 31.

Frankfort, Oder (Society): Kirchenraum, Lindenstrasse 5, 4 p. m., May 29.

Potsdam: Nikolaisaal, Hoditzstrasse 9, 8 p. m., June 2.

Switzerland

Geneva (Second Church): Salle Centrale, Place de la Madeleine, 9:15 p. m., June 2. In English. French translation read at 8 p. m.

United States

California

Arcata: Masonic Hall, 2:30 p. m., May 22.

Alameda (First Church): Church Auditorium, Central Avenue and Walnut Street, 8 p. m., May 25.

Long Beach (auspices Fourth Church): Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 302 West Seventh Street, 8 p. m., May 28.

Sacramento (Third Church): Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 24.

Salinas: Methodist Church, Lincoln Avenue and San Luis Street, 8 p. m., May 27.

San Francisco (Second Church): Church Edifice, 655 Dolores Street, 8 p. m., May 23.

Colorado

Alamosa: Church Edifice, Ross and Fourth, 3 p. m., May 22.

Idaho

Moscow: Russel School Auditorium, A and Adams Street, 3 p. m., May 22.

Wallace: Liberty Theater, 8 p. m., May 24.

Illinois

Charleston: Eastern Illinois State Teachers' College, 3 p. m., May 22.

Chicago (Sixth Church): Fenger High School Auditorium, One Hundred and Twelfth and Wallace Streets, 8 p. m., May 27.

Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., May 27.

Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Edifice 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., May 27.

Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Building, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., May 23.

Elmhurst: York Community High School, 355 West St. Charles Road, 3:30 p. m., May 22.

Geneva: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 28.

Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Sheridan Road at Elm Place, 8 p. m., May 26.

Waukegan: Masonic Temple, 220 North Sheridan Road, 8 p. m., May 26.

Indiana

Elkhart: Church Edifice, South Second Street and West Lexington Avenue, 8 p. m., May 27.

Indianapolis (Fifth Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., May 23.

Marion: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 27.

Iowa

Centerville: Central School Auditorium, 8 p. m. May 24.

Fort Madison: Church Edifice, Avenue E and Seventh Street, 8 p. m., May 23.

Kentucky

Ashland: Church Edifice, 311 Seventeenth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 23.

Covington: Library Auditorium, Covington Public Library, Robbins and Scott Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., May 26.

Massachusetts

Amesbury: Amesbury High School, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., May 22.

Athol: Unitarian Church, 3:15 p. m., May 22.

Groton (auspices First Church, Ayer): Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 23.

Newton: Church Edifice, 401 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., May 24.

Michigan

Bay City: Central High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 24.

Niles: Niles High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 24.

Wyandotte: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 27.

Minnesota

St. Paul (Fourth Church): Mohawk Theater, 627 South Smith Avenue, 8 p. m., May 26.

Missouri

Marshall: Church Edifice, 168 South Jefferson Avenue, 8 p. m., May 26.

Springfield (Second Church): St. Paul's Methodist Church, Walnut and Jefferson Streets 3:15 p. m., May 22.

Montana

Billings: Church Edifice, Burlington Avenue and Division Street, 3 p. m., May 22.

Helena: Consistory Temple, 15 North Jackson Street, 8 p. m., May 27.

Missoula: Students' Union Theater, University Campus, 8:15 p. m., May 26.

Nebraska

Omaha (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2118 Browne Street, 8 p. m., May 24.

New Jersey

Jersey City: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 27.

Montclair: Montclair High School, Park and Chestnut Streets, 8:30 p. m., May 24.

New York

Bath: Haverling High School, 8 p. m., May 27.

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., May 26.

Buffalo (First Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 26.

Fort Plain: American Legion Hall, Main Street, 8:30 p. m., May 26.

Fulton: Congregational Church, Broadway at West First Street 8 p. m., May 24.

Geneva: Geneva High School Auditorium, Pultney and Milton Streets, 3:30 p. m., May 22.

Hudson: First Methodist Church, Warren Street, 8 p. m., May 27.

Jamestown: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 24.

Lockport: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 23.

Newburgh: Broadway School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 22.

Oswego: Congregational Church, East Fourth and Oneida Streets, 8 p. m., May 27.

Patchogue: Patchogue High School Auditorium, South Ocean Avenue, 8:30 p. m., May 27.

Queens Village: Church Edifice, Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Ninety-third Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 27.

Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 24.

Rochester (Fourth Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 24.

Springville: Town Hall, Franklin at Mechanic Street, 3 p. m., May 22.

Ohio

Berea: Berea High School Auditorium, Bagley Road, 4 p. m., May 22.

Chillicothe: West Fifth Street School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 23.

Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., May 26.

Conneaut: United Congregational-Christian Church, Main and Buffalo Streets, 3 p. m., May 22.

Galion: Senior High School Auditorium, North Union and West Church Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 23.

Portsmouth: Grotto Hall, Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., May 27.

Springfield: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 24.

Toledo (Third Church): Waite High School Auditorium, Morrison Drive, 3:30 p. m., May 22.

Oklahoma

Fairfax: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 24.

Sand Springs: Manual Arts Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 23.

Pennsylvania

Bradford: Third Ward School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 23.

Brookline (auspices First Church, Ardmore): Brookline Country Club, 8:15 p. m., May 26.

Erie: Church Auditorium, 618 Sassafras Street, 8:15 p. m., May 26.

Washington

Arlington: New High School Auditorium, French Avenue, 3 p. m., May 22.

Coulee Dam: Government School Building, 8 p. m., May 23.

Lake Forest Park (auspices Ninth Church, Seattle): School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., May 24.

Pullman: Washington Hotel, 8 p. m., May 22.

Sequin: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 23.

Wisconsin

Madison: Church Edifice, 3:15 Wisconsin Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 24.

Marinette: Church Edifice, Stephenson and Liberty Streets, 3 p. m., May 22.

Milwaukee (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1821 West Bow Street, 8 p. m., May 26.

West Bend: Church Edifice, 219 Fifth Avenue, 8 p. m., May 23.

6,300,000 Families On Public Relief Rolls in March

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—The Social Security Board, bookkeeper of America's gigantic relief roll, reported today that 6,300,000 different households, comprising about 19,900,000 persons were receiving public aid in March.

This total of families, it was estimated, was 5 per cent larger and the cost 8 per cent larger than the February load. Costs for March were higher than in February in every major type of public aid except the Civilian Conservation Corps.

It was emphasized that the report indicated only the amount of aid provided and was not necessarily a measure of the extent of need for relief since in some communities funds may not have been available for aid to all persons who were eligible to receive it under federal, state and local programs.

Relief Crises Facing Chicago and Cleveland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 16—Sharp relief problems in Chicago, Cleveland, and other cities where local funds have already been exhausted for the year signal a need for better understandings between cities and states in regard to their respective shares of the relief load, declare social work and municipal authorities here.

Some express hope for an eventual return to Federal co-operation in the field of direct relief, such as was given before the close of 1936. Others think the situation can be greatly improved if states take a more active part in supervising local relief administration.

In Ohio, when the special session of the Legislature convened today, it felt the pressure of 87,000 people in Cleveland who have been subsisting from week to week on scanty emergency aid—federal surplus commodities and contributions which City officials felt compelled to take from earmarked funds. First they turned over for relief money intended to buy new police and fire equipment, then, in a last tight spot, funds set aside to supply the City's part in WPA projects.

In Illinois, at the expected special legislative session, urgent appeals to help 100,000 families of Cook County (Chicago) will lie on the desks of House and Senate.

Mexico

(Continued from Page 1)

with the President on his reform program. Thus far, no direct moves have been made by General Cedillo, but the Army's defense activities left no doubt that the Government considered the danger to be serious.

Friends of General Cedillo retorted that the Cardenas Administration was merely trying to stir up trouble to distract attention from its difficulties in connection with its reform program.

London: Prime Minister Chamberlain returned from a week end to confer with Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax on the rupture of diplomatic relations with Mexico. The British Ambassador at Mexico, D. F., had been recalled on Saturday, following a similar move by Mexico. Britain's concern at a loss of Mexican sources for wartime oil was said to be at the base of British action over the oil expropriations.

'Dress Ship' Order For Maritime Day

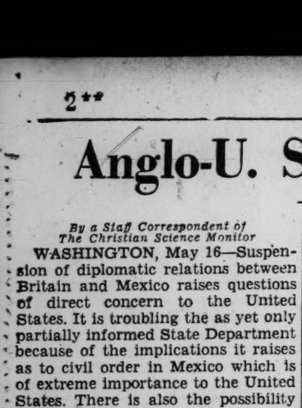
WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, urges that "dress ship" be made the order of the day on all American flag ships on National Maritime Day, May 23.

Admiral Land addressed a communication to the operators of all American ships asking them to request the Masters of their vessels to observe "dress ship." He also requested that "suitable exercises" be conducted on vessels at sea.

Joseph Strauss

LOS ANGELES, May 16 (AP)—Joseph Strauss, engineer for San Francisco's Golden Gate bridge and other world-famous structures, who passed on today, was the originator of five types of the Strauss trunnion bascule bridge which is standard throughout the world, and also originated two types of lift bridges. He invented a type of portable searchlight used by the United States and Russian Governments in the World War.

Among the 500 bridges he constructed in the United States, Canada and European countries was the $12,000,000 Montreal-South Shore Bridge at Montreal, Canada. He was designing engineering for the Arlington Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River at Washington, D. C., and consulting engineer for the Port of New York Authority on the George Washington Memorial Bridge.



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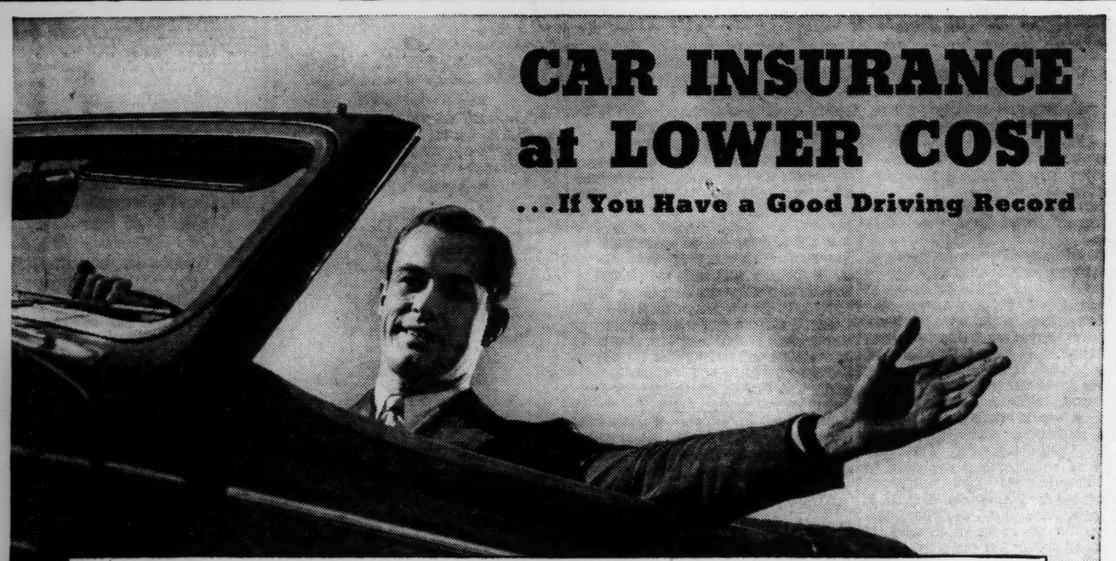

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This does not mean that your policy would be cancelled or not renewed if you had an accident. Accidents may, and do, happen to the best drivers. If there were no accidents, there would be no need for insurance. It does mean that our policyholders are selected with such care that we have fewer accident claims to pay.

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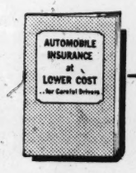

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Council Organizes to Spread Boy Scout Ideal to All Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 16—Around the central theme of "scouting for all boys wherever they are," the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America mapped out a program at its annual meeting here, in which the movement, now embracing an all-time high membership of 1,200,000, will extend its efforts to spread out into areas where Scout organization is yet to exert its full influence.

The 2,000 leaders who assembled for the conferences were largely concerned with the problem of reaching those who want to join the movement and are unable to do so, because of a lack of Scout units in their neighborhoods. Resolutions adopted at the meeting pointed particularly to the need for more and more attention to what the Council members called "less chance areas," and to the open country and small towns.

The report of the Committee on Research and Program Development emphasized the proved effectiveness of the Scout program as a preventive of juvenile delinquency in underprivileged urban sections, and suggested that surveys be made by local councils to determine their own needs in widening Scout activities in these areas.

The fact that 60 per cent of America's boy population is in rural districts was pointed to by the Committee on Rural Scouting in urging greater extension of the movement in farmlands and villages. The Committee suggested further development of district organization, inclusion of rural extension principles in Scout leader training courses, wider use of agricultural fairs for exhibits of Scout work, and closer co-operation with agricultural organizations as means in bringing this about.

Methods toward increasing the interest of older boy members in the Scout program, development of inter-racial Scouting, and extension of troop camping were major points covered in other resolutions adopted at the meeting.

The Council's annual banquet was marked by the presentation of silver buffalo awards to eight men for "distinguished service to boyhood." The recipients were:

Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the National Committee of Four-H Clubs of America;

John A. Stiles, Chief Executive Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association in Canada;

William T. Hornaday (posthumous award), who was an outstanding figure in the field of wild-life conservation;

George E. Allen, lawyer and business man, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, Vice-President of the Foundation for Fighting Infantile Paralysis, and Youth Administrator for the District of Columbia;

Frank Cody, Superintendent of Schools in Detroit, which "have gone further under his leadership than any other school system in recognizing Scouting as a part of the educational system";

Frank G. Hoover, member of the National Scout Executive Board since 1929, President of the Canton, Ohio, Council;

Cornelius McGillicuddy, known by the boys throughout America as "Connie Mack," veteran Manager of the Philadelphia Athletics baseball team;

Dr. C. B. Smith, Assistant Director of the Federal Agricultural Extension Service, and formerly Chief of the Division of Co-operative Agricultural Extension for 15 years.

In giving the main address at the banquet Dr. William Mather Lewis, President of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., cited the Scout movement as an effective agent to instill the idea of world peace, pointing out that Scouting is now carried on in 72 countries under 43 flags, and that half the Boy Scouts in the world live in nations other than the United States.

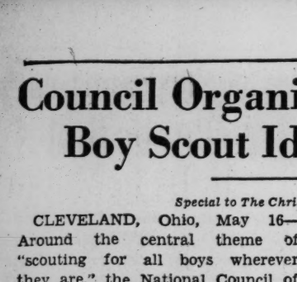
"Here," he said, "is a chance through communication, exchange of visits, and mutual activities, to build up a spirit of friendship and understanding that will be difficult to break down." He also declared there was a need for "a spiritual awakening in America," and that the Scout movement does well in emphasizing the spiritual side of its program.

Soldier Sentenced For Taking Papers

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16 (AP)—A military court here convicted Sergeant Samuel B. Edgeman, 30th Infantry office attaché at the Presidio of San Francisco, of removing official and confidential records from the office files. Edgeman was dishonorably discharged and sentenced to three years at hard labor, but a plea for clemency resulted in a decision to reconsider the punishment.

Maj. L. F. Daniels, who presided, said that among papers taken were records of Army and Navy maneuvers and part of the files of the Army Intelligence Service.

'MAPPIN' TRAVEL CASES



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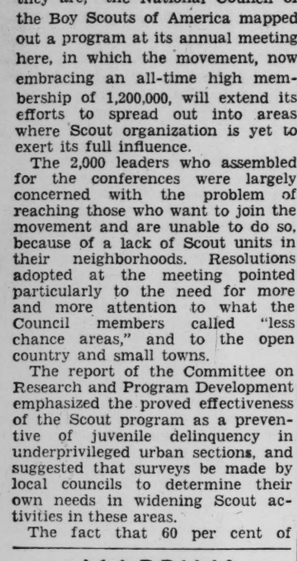

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Leaders of American Boy Scouts

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Scout Heads Beneath Symbolic Poster at Council Meeting in Cleveland, Ohio

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Way to Happiness for Child Sought in 'World of Ferment'

SALT LAKE CITY, May 16 (AP)—Eleven hundred parents—members of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers—gathered here today to try to pick out means of keeping their children happy in what their President described as "a world of ferment and unrest."

"No child can escape the knowledge that he is facing grave situations or that the thinking adults about him are greatly concerned about him," Mrs. J. K. Pettengill, of Detroit, President of the Congress, said in a pre-convention statement.

"Adult responsibilities in this field are numerous; but one of the most important is to see to it that in spite of the seriousness of the situation children and youth are kept happy and confident through their brief years of growing up."

Although inevitably youth must face life for itself, she said, "the duty of the older generation is to prepare children for those new difficulties and strange problems which will confront them without at the same time destroying their capacity for buoyant happiness."

In the five days of their forty-second convention, leaders propose to outline their plan of meeting the changing world in four patterns—patterns for health, patterns for learning, patterns for personality and patterns for citizenship.

Mrs. G. W. Calvert, Oklahoma City, was elected chairman of the State Presidents conference at the opening of the convention.

In the business session, the Past Presidents chose Mrs. Arch J. West, Salt Lake City, for their leader.

Other officers elected by the State Presidents were: Mrs. F. C. Cox, Roanoke, Va., Vice-Chairman and Mrs. J. C. Stewart, Longview, Wash., Secretary.

Hungary's Premier Predicts Budapest-Rome-Berlin Axis

BUDAPEST, May 16 (AP)—Hungary's new "strong man" Premier, Bela Imredy, in a week-end declaration, announced that Hungary is drawing closer to the Rome-Berlin axis of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini.

In a speech in Parliament outlining foreign policy Premier Imredy said, "Our relations with Germany are growing more intimate," and stronger also with Italy.

The same, he asserted, holds true for Poland.

The new Premier paid tribute to the ideas of Germany and Italy, which he said "are triumphantly marching through the world."

"It is our function to determine the Hungarian form in which these two ideas shall be realized and thus to color the spirit of the Nation in conformity with the demands of the times," he told his fellow citizens in a Nation-wide broadcast.

The Premier, who formed a Government last week to combat unauthorized Hungarian Nazi movements, said his new Government would tolerate no compromise with a "spirit of unrest." He did not mention by name any Nazi groups but it was inferred it was to these rapidly expanding organizations he referred.

Hungary, he said, will continue "an active peace policy." He pointed out, however, that there were wide differences of opinion as to how to establish peace. Hungary has an active revisionist element demanding return of territory lost in the post-war settlements.

"On one side are those who believe in maintenance of the status quo and on the other those who stress the importance of a genuine and just peace," he said.

The financier-economist Premier declared work, discipline, toil, and intelligently directed sport were cures for the country's political unrest.

Those who dislike work and prefer street demonstrations or the "nerve-tingling excitement of conspiracy" were warned they would feel the heavy hand of the law.

He said the Government's efforts to put through its program of National and social justice could be achieved only through increased production and hard work, unhampered by political agitation.

He promised the Hungarian public the anti-Jewish law passed yesterday by the Government of his predecessor, Dr. Koloman de Daranyi, would be enforced vigorously. The law limits to 20 per cent the number of Jews in business, industry, and the professions.

Veterans Pledge Loyalty

BUDAPEST, May 16 (AP)—Forty thousand war veterans in a pro-Government rally pledged their loyalty today to Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Hungary's Regent, and promised vigorous support of the new cabinet's efforts to suppress political extremists.

Several dozen Nazis who had smuggled themselves into the rally shouted their slogan, "Courage," at the first mention of Mr. Horthy's name but were thrown out after a brief struggle.

Heavy details of mounted police prevented street clashes.

Reich to Negotiate With Great Britain On Austria's Debts

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—Germany has agreed to open negotiations with Britain on the question of payment of Austria's foreign debts, the Government announced in the House of Commons today.

Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, said negotiations would begin May 24.

Austria owed Britain £8,000,000 when it was absorbed by Germany March 13.

The United States State Department on April 6 called upon Germany to pay Austrian debts owed to holders in the United States. These amounted to $64,493,480.

California Seeks New-Type Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAVIS, Calif.—A variety of wheat that will be impervious to smut, rust, and Hessian fly is the object of the research of Prof. B. A. Madson, head of the Agronomy Division of the University of California's College of Agriculture.

U. S. Asks Retrial Of Priest on Fraud

PITTSBURGH, May 16 (AP)—The Government is preparing to seek "as soon as possible" retrial of the Rev. James R. Cox, acquitted by a Federal jury on one of 13 counts resulting from his $25,000 "garden stakes" contest.

The priest has been freed of a charge of conspiracy to defraud through the mails by the jury which disagreed on 12 other counts, including promoting a lottery, conspiracy to promote a lottery, and mail fraud. The jury deliberated 25 hours.

Thomas A. Harkins, of Pasadena, Calif., named as a promoter of the contest, was convicted of mail fraud and conspiracy but freed of using the mails to further a lottery. His attorney announced he would seek a new trial.

Matanuska Farmers to Buy

PALMER, Alaska, May 16 (AP)—Matanuska project's manager has announced that more than half of the 168 families remaining in Alaska's drought refugee colony had contracted to buy the farms on which the Government placed them three years ago.

The Manager, Leo B. Jacobs, disclosed this "first major step toward permanency," as colonists closed their annual celebration of the project's anniversary.

Mr. Jacobs said some first objected to purchase contracts, protesting they could not sell their property even after ownership without consent of the Matanuska Valley Co-operative Association. The Manager said opposition faded when he explained their provision was to prevent "profiteers and other undesirables" getting Matanuska land.

"Perhaps a dozen in all will refuse to sign," Mr. Jacobs said, "and these will be asked to leave. These will be undesirables."

He said the contracts contain usual conditional sales provisions, with clauses to protect the co-operative plan of the colony. Colonists have 30 years to pay, with annual installments ranging from $80 to $330, depending upon the amount of debt they have incurred in the last three years.

At the outset each family received 40 acres of land and credit averaging about $3,000. The credit was extended by a Government agency to allow them to buy food and supplies until they could establish their own facilities for making a living.

At the Colony Day celebration, preceded by a vaudeville show and dance, speakers described accomplishments since the original 200 families were brought here in May, 1935, from Midwestern drought areas. About a fourth of them moved out, some critical of the project. A few new colonists have arrived.

Mr. Jacobs recently announced colonists would be "on their own" after next Oct. 1 with discontinuance of Federal subsidies for the "security development program" under which they were being paid approximately $75 a month.

He said a crop outlook was good this year, with a $120,000 potential market in sight.

The planting season started two weeks earlier than last year. The demand for dairy products has exceeded the supply.

Tokyo Claims Flight Record

TOKYO, May 16 (AP)—Japan claimed the world's record for sustained flight over a closed course without refueling when two army pilots landed their monoplane today after traveling 7,273 miles.

The Japanese also said they established a speed record for 10,000 kilometers (6,250 miles).

The fliers remained aloft 62 hours and 23 minutes. The distance they covered was equal to that from Yokohama to Kansas City, Mo.

They said they had fuel sufficient to remain in the air two hours longer but that threatening weather caused them to come down.

Their course was roughly 250 miles around.

[The French fliers, Bossoutrot and Rossi, established the official world's record for a closed course without refueling when they traveled 6,587.4 miles, March 23-26, 1932.

The Tokyo flight also exceeds the 6,295.662 mile official world airline distance record, established by three Russian fliers in 1937. Being over a closed course, however, the Japanese flight would not be eligible for the air line distance title.]

Earhart Record Surpassed

BASRA, Iraq, May 16 (AP)—Elizabeth Lion, French flier, landed on May 14 at Abadan, Persia, 20 hours after taking off from Istres, France, to better the women's long distance flight record established by Amelia Earhart.

The French woman covered a distance of approximately 2,800 miles, approximately 300 miles farther than that flown by Miss Earhart.

24 Lost in Hotel Fire

ATLANTA, Ga., May 16 (AP)—Twenty-four persons were killed, a dozen were injured and many others were missing in a fire which raged early today through the five-story Terminal Hotel.

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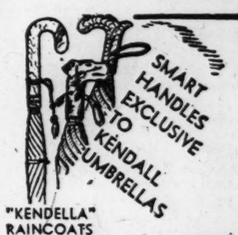

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Rising 1/- each size. Double-breasted size 1/6 extra. Superior quality in West of England Flannel 40/6. Rising 1/ each size.

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100% All Wool Flannel . . . cleans like a new suit. Double-seated Knickers, with good turnings for enlarging. . . 7 to 9 years 25/6

10 to 12 years 26/6

Double-breasted style 1/6 extra. Better quality in Pure Wool West of England Flannel. 7 to 9 years 34/6

10 to 12 years 35/6

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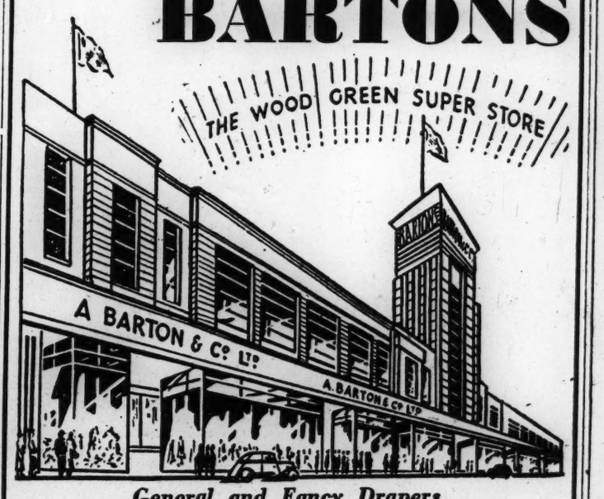

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48	50	52 ins.
50	52	52 ins.
52	54	54 ins.
54	56	54 ins.
56	58	54 ins.
58	60	54 ins.
60	62	56 ins.

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Council Organizes to Spread Boy Scout Ideal to All Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 16—Around the central theme of "scouting for all boys wherever they are," the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America mapped out a program at its annual meeting here, in which the movement, now embracing an all-time high membership of 1,200,000, will extend its efforts to spread out into areas where Scout organization is yet to exert its full influence.

The 2,000 leaders who assembled for the conferences were largely concerned with the problem of reaching those who want to join the movement and are unable to do so, because of a lack of Scout units in their neighborhoods. Resolutions adopted at the meeting pointed particularly to the need for more and more attention to what the Council members called "less chance areas," and to the open country and small towns.

The report of the Committee on Research and Program Development emphasized the proved effectiveness of the Scout program as a preventive of juvenile delinquency in underprivileged urban sections, and suggested that surveys be made by local councils to determine their own needs in widening Scout activities in these areas.

The fact that 60 per cent of America's boy population is in rural districts was pointed to by the Committee on Rural Scouting in urging greater extension of the movement in farmlands and villages. The Committee suggested further development of district organization, inclusion of rural extension principles in Scout leader training courses, wider use of agricultural fairs for exhibits of Scout work, and closer co-operation with agricultural organizations as means in bringing this about.

Methods toward increasing the interest of older boy members in the Scout program, development of inter-racial Scouting, and extension of troop camping were major points covered in other resolutions adopted at the meeting.

The Council's annual banquet was marked by the presentation of silver buffalo awards to eight men for "distinguished service to boyhood." The recipients were:

Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the National Committee of Four-H Clubs of America;

John A. Stiles, Chief Executive Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association in Canada;

William T. Hornaday (posthumous award), who was an outstanding figure in the field of wild-life conservation;

George E. Allen, lawyer and business man, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, Vice-President of the Foundation for Fighting Infantile Paralysis, and Youth Administrator for the District of Columbia;

Frank Cody, Superintendent of Schools in Detroit, which "have gone further under his leadership than any other school system in recognizing Scouting as a part of the educational system";

Frank G. Hoover, member of the National Scout Executive Board since 1929, President of the Canton, Ohio, Council;

Cornelius McGillicuddy, known by the boys throughout America as "Connie Mack," veteran Manager of the Philadelphia Athletics baseball team;

Dr. C. B. Smith, Assistant Director of the Federal Agricultural Extension Service, and formerly Chief of the Division of Co-operative Agricultural Extension for 15 years.

In giving the main address at the banquet Dr. William Mather Lewis, President of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., cited the Scout movement as an effective agent to instill the idea of world peace, pointing out that Scouting is now carried on in 72 countries under 43 flags, and that half the Boy Scouts in the world live in nations other than the United States.

"Here," he said, "is a chance through communication, exchange of visits, and mutual activities, to build up a spirit of friendship and understanding that will be difficult to break down." He also declared there was a need for "a spiritual awakening in America," and that the Scout movement does well in emphasizing the spiritual side of its program.

Soldier Sentenced For Taking Papers

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16 (AP)—A military court here convicted Sergeant Samuel B. Edgeman, 30th Infantry office attaché at the Presidio of San Francisco, of removing official and confidential records from the office files. Edgeman was dishonorably discharged and sentenced to three years at hard labor, but a plea for clemency resulted in a decision to reconsider the punishment.

Maj. L. F. Daniels, who presided, said that among papers taken were records of Army and Navy maneuvers and part of the files of the Army Intelligence Service.

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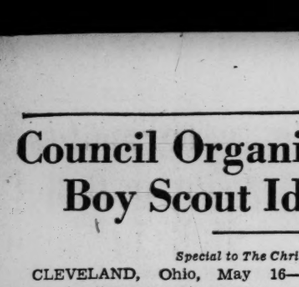

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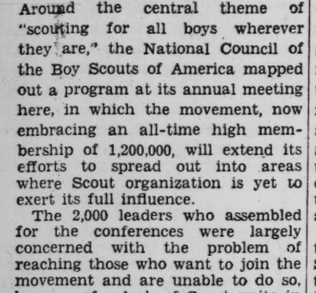

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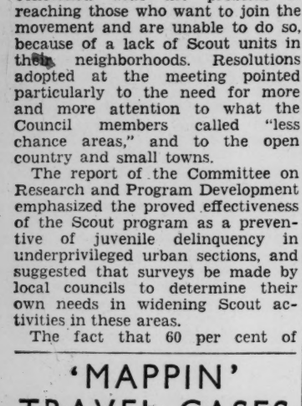

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Way to Happiness for Child Sought in 'World of Ferment'

SALT LAKE CITY, May 16 (AP)—Eleven hundred parents—members of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers—gathered here today to try to pick out means of keeping their children happy in what their President described as "a world of ferment and unrest."

"No child can escape the knowledge that he is facing grave situations or that the thinking adults about him are greatly concerned about him," Mrs. J. K. Pettengill, of Detroit, President of the Congress, said in a pre-convention statement.

"Adult responsibilities in this field are numerous; but one of the most important is to see to it that in spite of the seriousness of the situation children and youth are kept happy and confident through their brief years of growing up."

Although inevitably youth must face life for itself, she said, "the duty of the older generation is to prepare children for those new difficulties and strange problems which will confront them without at the same time destroying their capacity for buoyant happiness."

In the five days of their forty-second convention, leaders propose to outline their plan of meeting the changing world in four patterns—patterns for health, patterns for learning, patterns for personality and patterns for citizenship.

Mrs. G. W. Calvert, Oklahoma City, was elected chairman of the State Presidents conference at the opening of the convention.

In the business session, the Past Presidents chose Mrs. Arch J. West, Salt Lake City, for their leader.

Other officers elected by the State Presidents were: Mrs. F. C. Cox, Roanoke, Va., Vice-Chairman and Mrs. J. C. Stewart, Longview, Wash., Secretary.

Hungary's Premier Predicts Budapest-Rome-Berlin Axis

BUDAPEST, May 16 (AP)—Hungary's new "strong man" Premier, Bela Imredy, in a week-end declaration, announced that Hungary is drawing closer to the Rome-Berlin axis of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini.

In a speech in Parliament outlining foreign policy Premier Imredy said, "Our relations with Germany are growing more intimate," and stronger also with Italy.

The same, he asserted, holds true for Poland.

The new Premier paid tribute to the ideas of Germany and Italy, which he said "are triumphantly marching through the world."

"It is our function to determine the Hungarian form in which these two ideas shall be realized and thus to color the spirit of the Nation in conformity with the demands of the times," he told his fellow citizens in a Nation-wide broadcast.

The Premier, who formed a Government last week to combat unauthorized Hungarian Nazi movements, said his new Government would tolerate no compromise with a "spirit of unrest." He did not mention by name any Nazi groups but it was inferred it was to these rapidly expanding organizations he referred.

Hungary, he said, will continue "an active peace policy." He pointed out, however, that there were wide differences of opinion as to how to establish peace. Hungary has an active revisionist element demanding return of territory lost in the post-war settlements.

"On one side are those who believe in maintenance of the status quo and on the other those who stress the importance of a genuine and just peace," he said.

The financier-economist Premier declared work, discipline, toil, and intelligently directed sport were cures for the country's political unrest.

Those who dislike work and prefer street demonstrations or the "nerve-tingling excitement of conspiracy" were warned they would feel the heavy hand of the law.

He said the Government's efforts to put through its program of National and social justice could be achieved only through increased production and hard work, unhampered by political agitation.

He promised the Hungarian public the anti-Jewish law passed yesterday by the Government of his predecessor, Dr. Koloman de Daranyi, would be enforced vigorously. The law limits to 20 per cent the number of Jews in business, industry, and the professions.

Veterans Pledge Loyalty

BUDAPEST, May 16 (AP)—Forty thousand war veterans in a pro-Government rally pledged their loyalty today to Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Hungary's Regent, and promised vigorous support of the new cabinet's efforts to suppress political extremists.

Several dozen Nazis who had smuggled themselves into the rally shouted their slogan, "Courage," at the first mention of Mr. Horthy's name but were thrown out after a brief struggle.

Heavy details of mounted police prevented street clashes.

Reich to Negotiate With Great Britain On Austria's Debts

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—Germany has agreed to open negotiations with Britain on the question of payment of Austria's foreign debts, the Government announced in the House of Commons today.

Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, said negotiations would begin May 24.

Austria owed Britain £8,000,000 when it was absorbed by Germany March 13.

The United States State Department on April 6 called upon Germany to pay Austrian debts owed to holders in the United States. These amounted to $64,493,480.

California Seeks New-Type Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAVIS, Calif.—A variety of wheat that will be impervious to smut, rust, and Hessian fly is the object of the research of Prof. B. A. Madson, head of the Agronomy Division of the University of California's College of Agriculture.

U. S. Asks Retrial Of Priest on Fraud

PITTSBURGH, May 16 (AP)—The Government is preparing to seek "as soon as possible" retrial of the Rev. James R. Cox, acquitted by a Federal jury on one of 13 counts resulting from his $25,000 "garden stakes" contest.

The priest has been freed of a charge of conspiracy to defraud through the mails by the jury which disagreed on 12 other counts, including promoting a lottery, conspiracy to promote a lottery, and mail fraud. The jury deliberated 25 hours.

Thomas A. Harkins, of Pasadena, Calif., named as a promoter of the contest, was convicted of mail fraud and conspiracy but freed of using the mails to further a lottery. His attorney announced he would seek a new trial.

Matanuska Farmers to Buy

PALMER, Alaska, May 16 (AP)—Matanuska project's manager has announced that more than half of the 168 families remaining in Alaska's drought refugee colony had contracted to buy the farms on which the Government placed them three years ago.

The Manager, Leo B. Jacobs, disclosed this "first major step toward permanency," as colonists closed their annual celebration of the project's anniversary.

Mr. Jacobs said some first objected to purchase contracts, protesting they could not sell their property even after ownership without consent of the Matanuska Valley Co-operative Association. The Manager said opposition faded when he explained their provision was to prevent "profiteers and other undesirables" getting Matanuska land.

"Perhaps a dozen in all will refuse to sign," Mr. Jacobs said, "and these will be asked to leave. These will be undesirables."

He said the contracts contain usual conditional sales provisions, with clauses to protect the co-operative plan of the colony. Colonists have 30 years to pay, with annual installments ranging from $80 to $330, depending upon the amount of debt they have incurred in the last three years.

At the outset each family received 40 acres of land and credit averaging about $3,000. The credit was extended by a Government agency to allow them to buy food and supplies until they could establish their own facilities for making a living.

At the Colony Day celebration, preceded by a vaudeville show and dance, speakers described accomplishments since the original 200 families were brought here in May, 1935, from Midwestern drought areas. About a fourth of them moved out, some critical of the project. A few new colonists have arrived.

Mr. Jacobs recently announced colonists would be "on their own" after next Oct. 1 with discontinuance of Federal subsidies for the "security development program" under which they were being paid approximately $75 a month.

He said a crop outlook was good this year, with a $120,000 potential market in sight.

The planting season started two weeks earlier than last year. The demand for dairy products has exceeded the supply.

Tokyo Claims Flight Record

TOKYO, May 16 (AP)—Japan claimed the world's record for sustained flight over a closed course without refueling when two army pilots landed their monoplane today after traveling 7,273 miles.

The Japanese also said they established a speed record for 10,000 kilometers (6,250 miles).

The fliers remained aloft 62 hours and 23 minutes. The distance they covered was equal to that from Yokohama to Kansas City, Mo.

They said they had fuel sufficient to remain in the air two hours longer but that threatening weather caused them to come down.

Their course was roughly 250 miles around.

[The French fliers, Bossoutrot and Rossi, established the official world's record for a closed course without refueling when they traveled 6,587.4 miles, March 23-26, 1932.

The Tokyo flight also exceeds the 6,295.662 mile official world airline distance record, established by three Russian fliers in 1937. Being over a closed course, however, the Japanese flight would not be eligible for the air line distance title.]

Earhart Record Surpassed

BASRA, Iraq, May 16 (AP)—Elizabeth Lion, French flier, landed on May 14 at Abadan, Persia, 20 hours after taking off from Istres, France, to better the women's long distance flight record established by Amelia Earhart.

The French woman covered a distance of approximately 2,800 miles, approximately 300 miles farther than that flown by Miss Earhart.

24 Lost in Hotel Fire

ATLANTA, Ga., May 16 (AP)—Twenty-four persons were killed, a dozen were injured and many others were missing in a fire which raged early today through the five-story Terminal Hotel.

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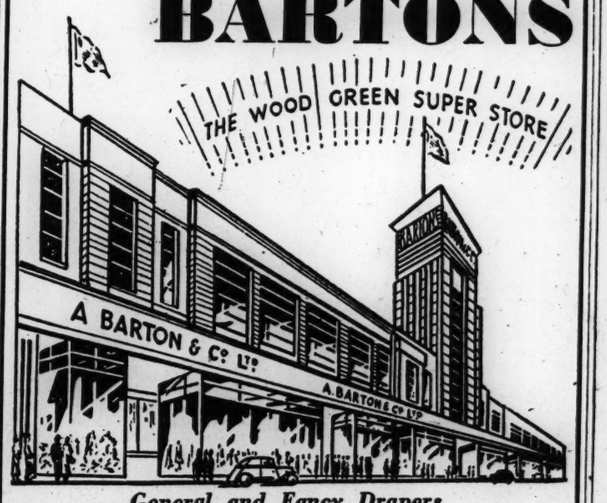

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Pressure From Public Called Best Way of Improving Films

Scene in Hollywood

Hollywood, Calif.

Sam Goldwyn's recent outburst against the actors, writers and directors who, he says, are making their demands so exorbitant that cost of pictures in America is out of all proportion to their potential box-office value has given a good deal of amusement to Mr. Goldwyn's fellow-workers in the film city, for all that it contains more than a modicum of arresting truth.

The reason it has amused Hollywood is that, in the matter of extravagance, Mr. Goldwyn has always been reputed one of the chief offenders here. Mr. Goldwyn brings a foreign actress to Hollywood, spends many thousands on her publicity, launches her in a picture which costs millions, only to see her fizzle out immediately as a box-office attraction. Mr. Goldwyn hires the most expensive playwrights to come out and write scripts with which almost any competent Hollywood writer could make a creditable showing, given the original material which Mr. Goldwyn hands his playwrights, after having paid more thousands of dollars for it than any other Hollywood producer would ordinarily bid. It is usually Mr. Goldwyn who, in the bidding for first-line directors, goes high enough to obtain the services of such directors as William Wyler and Archie Mayo when these men are at their top as makers of box-office pictures, though Mr. Goldwyn may have had nothing to do with the long string of pictures, some good and some bad, over which they climbed to the eminence where he could see them—and pay them.

Salaries Are Large

Yet it is not to be denied that Hollywood spends too much for pictures. No one denies that salaries here are large. Few deny that they are almost without exception larger than they should be. But the largest single item on any Hollywood production from a major studio is always, as Mr. Goldwyn well knows, a huge 25 per cent slice known as overhead. The next highest cost of a production is the 22 per cent which the average production allots to players. Writer and director costs together are usually not more than about 16 per cent, and that includes the cost of the original story. Of course, these figures will vary when applied to a stage play, for example, for which some producer has paid close to a quarter of a million dollars in highly competitive Hollywood bidding. Mr. Goldwyn himself has paid large prices; but it may as well be mentioned here that his price for such a worthy story as "Hurricane," for example, was only $60,000. A biographer of the authors, James Norman Hall and Charles Nordhoff, writes in the Saturday Evening Post that at least one of them was astounded that they should receive so much. But these are the authors of "Mutiny on The Bounty," one of the really impressive pictures of the last few years, and any sort of Hollywood writing team would have asked something more than $60,000 for anything they wrote following a picture as good as "Bounty."

Nor is Mr. Goldwyn entirely right when he says that it is only "great" pictures which are winning audiences for themselves today. By "great" pictures Mr. Goldwyn undoubtedly means some of the large and lavish productions for which his own studios are noted; but consistent box-office winners today must include a host of little pictures being made by Fox and M. G. M., such as the "Jones Family" series, "Mr. Moto," "Judge Hardy," "Charlie Chan" and the rest, which are modest in cost and extremely profitable. Mr. Goldwyn's own "Goldwyn Follies" was a very lavish picture, indeed, and is reported to have cost as much as any recent Hollywood production, but it has been very disappointing as a breadwinner.

Why Nothing Is Done

Mr. Goldwyn reports that he saw two very good pictures in France which probably cost in the neighborhood of $75,000, and which Hollywood could not equal for sums of many times that amount. If the discovery of this fact is alarming to Mr. Goldwyn, it is not so to a great many film observers all over the country who have been aware for some time that a good film is not always obtained by lavish expenditure. Even "great" films have in the past and present been made very cheaply indeed. Everyone knows this. Yet few seem inclined to do anything about it.

There are a number of reasons for this attitude. One of them is that very little can be done about it at this stage. Hollywood productions have been running more and more to type as the years have gone by, and about the only changes that have been made have been in the matter of some physical novelty such as color or larger film, or in the more legitimate adjuncts of camera, lighting, and sets.

These, however, do not constitute an intelligent approach to the problem such as might be made if it were possible for film entrepeneurs such as Flaherty, Clair, Pabst, Pudovkin, or any one of 20 others to work in the Hollywood scene. A rigid block-booking system which demands factory methods gets little better than factory results. Where there is no experiment, there will probably be little advance. Even such a peculiarly fortunate worker as Pare Lorentz would find it difficult to work under Hollywood conditions. Yet it is the sort of thing for which Mr. Lorentz stands which will save films if anything can. One man and a camera have before now given impetus and direction to the whole film current.

Needed—a Point of View

A point of view, it may be, would help Hollywood more than any amount of checked expenditure. Checked expenditure, as things stand now, couldn't do very much more, in the opinion of more than one observer here, than make poor pictures worse. The public has learned to think it enjoys a certain costliness, or what is known here as "production value," in its films. To take that from them, and give them the same stories, handled in the same manner, with disgruntled stars and writers and directors working on them for a lesser rate of pay, wouldn't do very much more than add to the confusion which is already beginning to exist.

This is not Mr. Goldwyn's fault, of course. It is not even the fault of the average Hollywood producer or worker. It is not, possibly, even the fault of the block-booking system, which seems to be at the root of most film evils. For the block-booking system itself and the block-booking system alone has enabled the public to see the lavish productions which it has from time to time demanded, and for which it shows a normal appetite at almost any given period. A desire for better films, backed by a corresponding willingness to stay away from film houses until they do show better films—such as seems at this time to be taking place—is about the only thing that can ever break up the mold of mediocrity into which the American film has fallen. And it is possibly well to remember that John Public must bear equal responsibility with the Hollywood working crew for that mold. It has been shown in many instances how easily a determined public attitude will swing producing weather vanes in Hollywood.

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Anti-Reich Coup Seen in Brazil By Berlin Paper

BERLIN, May 16 (AP) — The newspaper Duetsche Allgemeine Zeitung declared May 14 that "there is no doubt that Brazil, with the support of the United States, has embarked on an anti-German course." The newspaper listed instances in which it said German newspapers in Brazil were seized, Germans arrested, and German meetings closed down. "Brazil's action against German citizens compels us to protest, for it is our right and our duty to protect them," it added.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 16 (AP)—Brazil has replied to a German protest against the arrest of six German suspects in the short-lived Fascist revolt on May 11 with assurances they were held only as individuals.

The Government advised the German Embassy there was no indication the Germans were agents of any foreign power or organization, although President Vargas had declared the Greenshirt plot had help from an unnamed foreign source.

Karl Ritter, German Ambassador, lodged the protest with Oswaldo Aranha, Foreign Minister, who gave him the Government's reply.

Meanwhile, the Government continued to round up suspects here and in the interior. More than 1,000 arrests had been made here, and 300 more arrests are reported from other states.

Among them was the "Chamber of Forty" or Executive Commission of the Greenshirt Integralists who fomented the rebellion.

Additional quantities of Greenshirt munitions were seized. They included 80 powerful bombs found cached in an outlying section of Rio de Janeiro.

Lieut. Luiz Nascimento, Commander of the Guanabara Presidential Palace Guard who confessed implication in the plot, named two marine sergeants, two sailors, and an Army captain who he said commanded the rebels who made an unsuccessful attack on the Palace.

A number of São Paulo politicians were placed under nominal arrest and confined to their homes. The newspaper A Noite said those arrested included Vicente Rao, former Federal Minister of the Interior; Waldemar Ferreira, former minority leader of the extinct Federal Chamber; Leite De Barros, former State Secretary; and Egas Botelho, former Superintendent of the Political and Social Section of the São Paulo police.

More than 150 sailors were reported by the newspaper O Globo to be under arrest.

Those against whom evidence is found will be given summary trials before the National Security Tribunal at a date as yet to be fixed.

Dora Lemos, the head of the women's section of the Greenshirt Integralist Party was also arrested.

Neighborliness

From the series of 12 Latin-American articles concluding in these pages last Saturday, some of the measures and guiding policies—with emphasis upon practical application—are summarized in convenient form:

Governmental

Implementing the Good-Neighbor Policy

1. Continued strengthening of U. S. Diplomatic Service in Latin America, with emphasis upon understanding Latin-American viewpoints. To avoid antagonizing sensitive groups of Latin-American opinion, United States officials should employ more tact in public use of the words "democracy" and "dictatorship." The most effective rallying cry is "political independence" of the American nations. Fascism tends to absorb small nations. Latin Americans prize independence above all else. The United States has no territorial ambitions in Latin America.

2. The Good-Neighbor Policy, to endure, must be met by Latin-American moderation in dealing with the United States, not taking advantage of Washington's milder policy.

Strengthening of Inter-American Peace System

1. Wider ratification of existing peace and cultural conventions.

2. Recognition by all American nations that they are being watched as the laboratory for organized peace in a world of broken peace treaties.

Governmental Aid to Cultural Exchanges

1. Clearing House of information for private agencies working in Latin-American field. No large foundation, either public or private, now devotes its activities primarily to the Latin-American cultural field.

2. Governmental support of radiocasting to open up all the facilities and fruits of free speech in the United States, to give Latin America facts on the United States, and to promote cultural interchanges. Public ownership and operation of stations if private chains do not meet the need.

Governmental Aid in Removing Economic Barriers

1. Continuance of Reciprocal Trade Program.

2. Commissions to adjust defaulted debts and improve credit situation.

3. Appointment of an official non-political Inter-American Economic Board, proposed by Prof. J. Anton de Haas of Harvard Business School. Aim, to facilitate more exchange of American products.

4. U. S. ratification of the Sanitary Convention with Argentina.

Culture

Education

1. More interchange of professors and students. About 8,000 students, professional people, artists, educators, etc., travel from Latin America to Europe each year. Only between 400 and 500 of these come to the United States. Scores of European professors are maintained by their Governments in Latin-American universities. America sustains none. American professors are sent on lecture tours occasionally. Several educational projects are pending, notable the Inter-American Cultural Convention. It is ratified so far only by the United States and the Dominican Republic.

2. Establishment of more American schools in Latin America, where desired by Latin-American countries. These to teach English and present world history free from extremist biases now distorting history texts in many alien schools in Latin America.

3. More teaching of Spanish and Portuguese in schools of the United States.

Radio

1. Development of programs in Spanish and Portuguese, especially in the field of impartial news reporting to offset Fascist and Communist extremes.

2. More musical and artistic programs in Spanish and Portuguese.

3. Latin America is "sport conscious." Reports on American sports in their languages should meet enthusiastic response.

Press

American papers need to print more and better informed articles. Informative articles on the United States are needed in Latin America.

Arts

Exchange of American artists of all kinds. More exhibitions.

Trade

Integration of Products

The overlapping of products is widespread but not sufficiently studied and adjusted. If American business increased Latin-American good will by taking relatively small quantities of competitive raw materials, the returns probably would exceed the investment.

Supplying Lower-Cost Products

American business could give attention to supplying lower-cost goods suited to the Latin-American market, instead of seeking only the high-price markets. Governmental subsidies of production appear dangerous, but private business has not exhausted possibilities.

Better Packing

This is still a need of American exporters.

Lower Freight Rates

Inter-American trade is handicapped by higher costs of American shipping. Development of a greater volume of trade might help lower rates.

Labor Assails 'Big Business'

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor's Weekly News Service said in an editorial this week end that the United States Chamber of Commerce had "utterly failed to grasp its opportunity" to help end strife between labor and industry.

The editorial followed by nine days a statement of William Green, Federation President, that he considered resolutions adopted by the Chamber to be "a gesture at least toward labor and a change in the attitude of employers toward organization of labor, collective bargaining and negotiation of wage agreements."

The News Service's expressed opinion was that the Chamber "adopted an ambiguous resolution saying that 'management and labor should work together without recourse to the Federal Government' and on certain things of 'common concern.'"

"Another resolution," said the Federation mouthpiece, "opposed any Federal wage and hour legislation and to climax its record the Chamber, in a third resolution, advocated repeal of the National Labor Relations Act. . . .

"There was no mention of organized labor, no mention of trade unionism, no mention of collective barganing, no condemnation of company unions, labor spies, strike-breaking thugs."

Mr. Green had declared on May 5, "My opinion is that if this gesture (toward labor) could be developed toward a maximum of usefulness it could serve to overcome unemployment more than the efforts of anybody, including the Government."

The Mine Workers Journal, published by John L. Lewis' C. I. O. United Mine Workers, had something to say about Mr. Green's statement. "As time goes on," the Journal editorialized, "the American Federation of Labor and the union-hating United States Chamber of Commerce are coming closer and closer together, and this means no good to the workers of the country."

Armistice Day Now National Holiday

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed a bill making Armistice Day a national legal holiday.

Heretofore, November 11 had been declared a legal holiday by the Legislatures of 44 States, and in three others the Governors had power to proclaim it.

House Judiciary Committee members said only North Carolina had failed to provide for the anniversary.

Realty Values Steady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The value of medium-priced residential property does not fluctuate so greatly in the South as in other sections of the country. Stability of price for this class of property has been firmer over the period 1928-1938 than that of any other class, a recent survey made by the Society of Residential Appraisers indicated, J. B. Lenhardt, President of the Society's Atlanta chapter, stated recently.

Paris Housewives Organize Union

PARIS (AP)—New laws governing the economic rights and privileges of household servants have driven Paris housewives into a union.

The Government recently informed the women that all servants who have worked in a home for a year or more must get not only a two-weeks vacation but extra pay to cover their meals and room rent during that period.

The housewives called this the French equivalent of "outrageous" and organized the "Union of Housewives Employing Servants" to protect themselves.

Kreisler Honored By French Legion

BERLIN, May 16 (AP)—Fritz Kreisler, the Viennese [illegible] received word today of [illegible]ment as Commander in t[illegible]egion of Honor.

Kreisler, who became a German subject through Austrian anschluss, is the first German under the National Socialist regime thus honored.

Warsaw Air Route Surveyors on Way

MEXICO CITY, Mexico D. F., May 16 (AP)—A party of five Polish airmen who expect to survey an airline route between South America and Warsaw, took off at 7:24 a. m., C. S. T., for Guatemala.

They left Los Angeles Friday, planning a trip through Central and South America before attempting a South Atlantic crossing from Brazil.

Small Nations Blame Times In Abandoning Trade Accord

The News

OSLO, Norway, May 16 (AP)—The seven small nations linked by the Oslo Convention announce they will discontinue their mutual trade agreement July 1 "because of world conditions."

A lengthy communiqué issued in behalf of the signatories—Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg—emphasizes they will continue economic collaboration "with the greatest good will."

The trade agreement, signed just a year ago, was an outgrowth of the Oslo Convention of 1930 which bound the seven nations to seek lower trade barriers, abolish exchange restrictions, and revive international credit.

The Background

By H. B. Elliston
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Oslo" was a trade policy designation for the Scandinavian and Low countries. Specifically they are Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark on the one side, and the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg on the other. Among themselves these countries, with a total population of 30,000,000, had reduced tariffs and extra-tariff obstructions to trade; and the arrangements, put together in the form of a convention, made up the "Oslo" pact.

Now "Oslo" is split asunder. What has caused this breakup is not explained and can only be guessed. Two causes may be hazarded: the new depression and the political disturbance in Europe.

For some time past, the depression, which started last summer in the United States, has been creeping over northern Europe. The effects have been felt, mainly, via Britain.

Sweden and Finland depend to a great extent upon their forest industries, which have slackened off considerably. This is traceable to possible overstocking in Great Britain, Scandinavia's best customer, but principally to a combination of two factors: the continued low level of building in America and the repercussion of the American slump upon British buying. Norway and, to a lesser extent, Denmark owe a good deal of their income to their carrying trade. And this has slumped along with world business.

The political causes of the split are obscure. Apparently nothing specific has happened since last June 15, when the Oslo agreement was last renewed. The impetus to isolation, however, has gone on. Denmark, far from being a freer trade area, is being squeezed between a pair of British-German nutcrackers. The last business review put out by R. Henriques, Jr., of Copenhagen speaks of "the waning confidence in Denmark." Perhaps the movement is growing toward a closed economy, enforced upon little Denmark by the special trade agreements secured with that country by its powerful neighbors, Britain and Germany. No doubt, also, Norway, Sweden, and Finland are being driven closer together into a separatist bloc for strategic reasons of self-defense. Into that bloc they have frequently tried to bring Denmark. But the Danes feel that their best defense must continue to be their weakness.

"Oslo" was born in 1930, and reborn in 1937, as a sort of standstill agreement in economic mobilization. "As a measure of economic release," said Anders Orne, Sweden's perennial delegate to international economic conferences, to this writer last summer, "it will be tested when lean times come. At present it is only a gesture." Mr. Orne's remark, as it turns out, was prophetic. At the first warning blast from the economic blizzard, "Oslo" collapsed.

How Secretary Cordell Hull's crusade against world trade barriers squares with "Oslo" is a question that has often been asked. Secretary Hull once gave me the answer with an illustration: "Suppose I want to go to San Francisco. On the train called the Oslo convention I should be dropped off at Chicago. But I want to go to San Francisco and that is where my train would take me."

In other words, the Oslo plan as a tariff leveller is limited to a region, while the Hull policy is universal in its application. Attached to every one of the Hull agreements is a clause providing for the automatic extension to the entire world—barring only those nations that discriminate against the United States—of the tariff favors thus exchanged. Thus the Hull policy is the antithesis of exclusiveness, national, like the German system, or regional, like the Oslo system.

Now another difference is revealed between the Hull policy and the Oslo plan. "Oslo" turns out to have been a fair-weather arrangement, but Mr. Hull thinks of trade levelling as even more necessary to economic resuscitation when trade is falling off.

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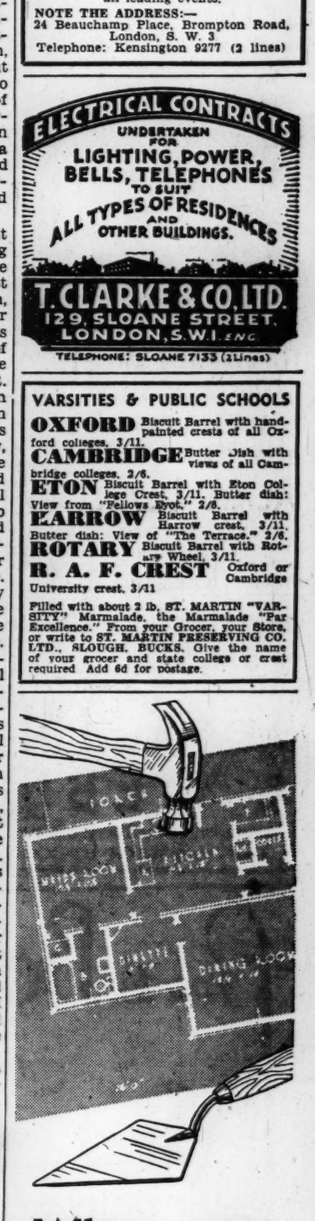

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Pro-Chinese Bloc Seen in League

GENEVA, May 16 (AP)—The 101st session of the League of Nations Council ended May 14 with indications that a strong bloc of France, Great Britain, and Soviet Russia had formed behind China in the Far Eastern war.

Other developments in the closing day's session included:

Chile anounced its intention to resign from the League because the Council failed to act on reform of the organization's Covenant.

The Council, with China and Soviet Russia abstaining, adopted a resolution giving Switzerland freedom from the obligation to impose League penalties when other members do.

Appreciation for U. S.

The Council passed a resolution for creation of an autonomous refugee office to take charge of all refugees. The resolution expressed appreciation of the United States Government's initiative in calling a world conference to study the refugee problem.

With only Poland abstaining, the Council voted a resolution "earnestly urging" members of the League to carry out previous recommendations for China.

[At the last session, on Feb. 2, the Council adopted a resolution asking League powers to consider giving aid to China. Previously, last October, the League Assembly asked the member States to "do nothing to weaken China's resistance" to Japan and advised them to consider measures in which aid to China could be given individually.]

A second part of the resolution, which Poland joined the other council members in approving, condemned the use of poison gases.

China Proved Worthy

France's delegate, Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, took the lead at the end of the day by declaring in a speech that China had "shown herself worthy" of the world's admiration and moral support.

Viscount Halifax, British delegate and Foreign Secretary, backed M. Bonnet, and Jacob Souritz, speaking for Russia, said he only was sorry the resolution did not go further.

What sent Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese delegate, out of the Council room with his face wreathed in smiles, however, was the promises of individual aid from League members.

Chinese declined to say exactly what they obtained but previously they declared they were given credits in London to buy arms and munitions with assurances the League powers would help get the material into China.

Chile's resignation from the League will become effective two years from the date when it gives official notice of withdrawal.

The Council had decided it was incompetent to discuss the reform question.

Membership Shrinking

Other than Dr. Koo's victory, which did little to bolster the League itself, most of the week's session marked an open desertion of the ideal of collective security.

[The rearmed members of the organization were engaged in a rush toward the more tangible goal of reaping the fruits of realist diplomacy.

The League's membership was shrinking.

Here are some of the footprints the nations left behind them at the end of the week's League Council session:

Exiled Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia watched a majority of members move to recognize Fascist Italy's conquest of his nation.

The Venezuelan Chamber of Deputies voted for Venezuela to leave the League.

Disappearance of Austria as a member State was recognized by League refugee committees.

New Zealand, the most ardent champion of the League ideals, recognized "the surrender to aggression" and the flight from collective security.

Britain and France guarded the Covenant from concerted efforts to rewrite it. The realists said they wanted an ideal to fight for when war comes.

Status of League

Here is the status of the League's membership:

Officially there are 58 members of the League, five States having resigned. They are Germany, Japan, Brazil, Paraguay, and Costa Rica.

Actually, five more States have resigned, although their two-year notice period has not yet expired. They are Italy, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador.

Austria has been absorbed by Germany. Ethiopia, for all practical purposes, has ceased to be a member.

That brings the effective membership down to 51, with the resignations of Chile and Venezuela in the offing.

A number of States are in arrears in their dues. A total of 2,024,139 Swiss francs (about $462,111) was due the League March 31, most of which it had little hope of collecting.

Spain, the biggest debtor, owes 652,204 francs. Paraguay is next with a debt of 383,565 francs, and little Guatemala is third, owing 280,729 francs.

The bright spot on the League horizon was the general recognition of its members of the value of its nonpolitical activity— protection of the world's refugees, and a host of other activities in which international co-operation has solved many problems since the World War, including the activities of the International Labor Office.

Venezuela Action Awaits Senate Vote

By the Associated Press

Caracas, Venezuela

Withdrawal of Venezuela from the League of Nations was the subject of a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Deputies on May 13.

Government action is not expected until similar action is taken by the Senate.

Ethiopian Data Conflict

LONDON, May 16 (AP) — Dr. Wargneh Martin, Ethiopian Minister at London, substituted for Haile Selassie in an address to the Westminster Fellowship yesterday. The Negus was reported physically unable to attend.

Dr. Martin declared "It is absolutely true Ethiopians still are fighting and have regained a large part of their country."

[Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, told the League Council Thursday, "The British Government's information is that Italy has virtually the whole country with no center of organized resistance capable of reversing Italian control."]

Denouncing Britain's recent action in obtaining League recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, Dr. Martin said:

"It is incomprehensible to me, how a just judge could condemn a criminal's act one day and then make friends with him."

London

(Continued from Page 1)

dom to the extent of permitting the dissemination of German National Socialist doctrines without interference.

Nevertheless, political circles here are fairly optimistic. Konrad Henlein's visit last week, in course of which he saw a number of prominent British politicians, is believed to have made a definite impression on the Sudeten German leader of the deep interest felt by British public opinion, not merely in the Czech problem itself but also in the methods employed in seeking a settlement.

No Pressure at Present

It is significant in this connection that Berlin is not taking part in the negotiations. They are being left exclusively to Herr Henlein and the Czech Government. The first official contact between them was made here Saturday when Herr Henlein had an hour's talk with Jan Masaryk.

Thus for the time being at any rate no overt pressure is being brought to bear on the Czechs.

It is also stated here that Herr Henlein impressed his auditors here this week end that he is trying to hold his more extreme followers in check and that he does not share to the full their National Socialist ideals.

Duce Large Factor

But in the international aspects of the Sudeten situation, the Duce holds several trump cards. If he is prepared to see Germany control Czechoslovakia it will be all the more difficult for France, Britain and Russia to save Czech independence. It is pointed out that Saturday Signor Mussolini finally buried the "Stresa front" which was meant to curb German expansion in Central Europe. It is thought more probable, however, that he intends to sit on the fence about Czechoslovakia for the time being.

The Duce also frankly expressed a determination to oppose France in Spain—thus giving an unpleasant shock to those who thought the Italo-British Pact of last month was an easy stepping stone to a general Mediterranean reconciliation. France, as the Duce said, wants Barcelona to win; Italy desires General Franco's victory. Most British people side with the French on this issue and the Duce's intimation he is going to continue intervention till General Franco wins limits hope of a real Italo-British rapprochement—until well after the Civil War ends, whenever that may be.

The alternative, it is felt, would be for Britain to drop its close association with France and unite with the Rome-Berlin axis, which is not practical politics.

Mexican Peasants Slain

MEXICO, D. F., May 16 (AP)—Dispatches from the town of Santiago Tezontale, Hidalgo, have reported that seven peasants had been killed and 15 wounded in an attack by armed agrarians. The peasants were gathered at the town hall attending the inauguration ceremony of a newly appointed agrarian commissioner when the attack occurred. Survivors said a Federal Congressman and a State Congressman led the attack.

Foreign Affairs Notebook

Swastika and Sigma

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fascism exists in Latin America; extent of its influence is difficult not only to assess but to define.

Brazil, if Fascist, extends Fascism over half of the South American land area. Dictator Getulio Vargas has suspended Congress. His new Constitution includes corporative features. But he has not yet assumed the distinctive Fascist pose of summing up the national will mystically in himself. Also, the industrial and social basis for Fascism is lacking in Brazil. There is no middle class comparable to that of Italy or Germany. Vargas has not yet shown his full intentions. At present he is crushing all opposition. This includes the Fascist Integralists—financed largely from abroad—with their mystic "Sigma," and Nazi propaganda.

In rapid summary, other nations:

Argentina: Fascism is an intellectual fad, not yet applied in the Government. Nazi propaganda is discouraged.

Paraguay: Follows Argentina's lead.

Chile: Government strictly controls Nazi propaganda. Active Nazi group. Government relatively liberal.

Colombia: Little Fascist influence discernible.

Ecuador: Strong Fascist influence.

Uruguay: Strong Fascist influence.

Peru: Some Fascist influence.

Bolivia: Doubtful; no outward Fascist alignment.

Venezuela: Little Fascist activity; Government Rightist but swinging back toward more democracy after end of Gómez tyranny.

Central America: Intensive Italian and German efforts for influence in the five countries. Nicaragua cool to Fascists.

Mexico: Socialist and inclined to Communism.

A Monday Feature

Outcome of Dictators' Talks

GENOA, Italy, May 16 (AP)—The address by Premier Benito Mussolini here—which evoked widespread comment because of his declaration that the totalitarian states "immediately would become a bloc and march together" should the democracies start a "doctrinal war"—contained no indication of the results of his recent conversations with Reichsführer Adolf Hitler.

The most pointed reference was only an indirect one—the intimation that Italian negotiation with France will take longer than it was originally hoped.

While Signor Mussolini was asserting that the toasts he exchanged with Herr Hitler in the Palazzo Venezia last week were "solemn and definitive in history," the outcome of the dictators' private conversations was becoming known.

A high Italian source summed these up as follows:

It was agreed Czechoslovakia—to whose 3,500,000 German minority Herr Hitler has declared he will give "protection"—is Germany's affair, and Italy neither will assist nor prevent any Nazi action there.

Herr Hitler was told, however, not to precipitate a European war, because Italy could not now say what its interests would be in such an eventuality.

Mutual regard was given for each other's political and economic interests in the Danubian and Balkan countries.

The Italian Government's extreme satisfaction was expressed over the Reichsführer's exclusion of Italy's German-inhabited South Tirol from his plans for a "greater Germany."

Means for relief of Trieste, South Tirolean Port on the Adriatic which suffered a loss of traffic by Germany's annexation of Austria, March 13, now are being studied by Italian and German negotiators in Berlin.

In general the Rome-Berlin axis was strengthened after the absorption of Austria and the establishment of closer relations between London and Paris.

Rome-Berlin Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

Mussolini's statement to indicate any outright assistance if Germany should become embroiled over the issue of the Reich's minorities within the Czech Republic. It is probable that Italy would not openly support the German action. But it might be expected, however, that the Italians would assume a passive and possibly benevolent position toward a crisis that would follow an expansionist move by Germany.

In any case Premier Mussolini made it clear that he would in no circumstances join any combination that might be formed against Germany. So far as Italy was concerned the so-called "Stressa Front"—the grouping of France, England and Italy to stem German expansion—was definitely abandoned and would never be brought back again, he indicated. Italy has replaced the "Stresa Front" by the Rome-Berlin Axis, which despite German occupation of Austria continues as the fundamental factor in Italy's foreign policy.

Solidarity of Axis

The Duce's bitter references to sanctions, his surprisingly lukewarm words about the recent Anglo-Italian agreement and his skeptical allusions to France, furnish the best illustration of the solidarity and continuity of the Italo-German partnership.

In particular his remarks on France are a subject of considerable speculation in political quarters in Rome. Here the view is taken that his feeling that he Italo-French conversations would not progress speedily, referred only to the Spanish situation and not to the diplomatic conversations that have been in progress for three weeks between Jules Blondel, French Charge d'Affairs and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Fascist Foreign Minister. These conversations deal with particular Franco-Italian problems.

Signor Mussolini considers that France's acceptance of the Insurgent Government of Gen. Francisco Franco as ruling over the whole of Spain is a prerequisite—and an assential one—for any understanding with France.

Davies on Tour Of Industries In Southern Russia

MOSCOW, May 16 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, retiring United States Ambassador to Soviet Russia, left Moscow yesterday on a three-week trip to inspect grain growing, cement production and oil and coal exploitation in southern Russia.

The tour will be one of his last official acts as Ambassador before he goes to Brussels as Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxembourg.

He entrained for Odessa, great grain port on the Black Sea, from where he planned to go to the oil ports of Batum, Alson on the Black Sea, and Baku, on the Caspian.

He planned to return to Moscow about June 3.

The storage and shipment of grain and oil particularly interested the Ambassador. He planned to visit oil refineries, coal mines in the Donets Basin, and the great cement works at Novorossiisk.

There was some doubt, however, that he would be permitted to visit the coal mines which are only beginning to raise their output after a serious slump in the past year.

The excursion into the grain region of the Ukraine was expected to show the Ambassador how typical collective state farms and machine and tractor stations operate.

While in the Caucasus he also will see collective farming applied to semi-tropical agriculture, particularly tea plantations.

Russian Purge: Six More Executed

MOSCOW, May 16 (AP)—Six executions and three sentences, involving the supreme penalty, on charges of "Trotskyist-Rightist" wrecking, were reported in provincial newspapers reaching here, making a total of 18 reported within two days.

Six officials of a water power plant in Uzbekistan were shot on charges of sabotage and excessive expenditure in construction. Three officials in the Sisian Region of Armenia were sentenced on charges of disrupting agriculture.

A Novosibirsk newspaper reported nine men sentenced to be shot because of a mine explosion which was fatal to four workers.

Frohman Heads Fund

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Daniel Frohman was re-elected President of the Actors Fund of America at its 56th annual meeting.

Spaak Cabinet in Belgium Puts Gerard in Finance Post

BRUSSELS, May 16 (AP)—Paul Henri Spaak, Moderate Socialist, announced the personnel of his 11-man Cabinet yesterday.

He drafted back into the Finance Ministry the Liberal Conservative economist, Max Leo Gerard, who checked a serious money panic in 1936 during the first Government of Paul van Zeeland.

The other key ministry, the combined Economic and Agriculture Depart, was assigned to Paul Heymans, banker, engineer, and professor at M. I. T., from 1921 to 1926.

First Socialist Premier

The new Cabinet, succeeding the ministry of Paul Emile Janson, which resigned Friday, contains four Socialists, four Roman Catholics, two Liberals and one non-party member.

Mr. Spaak, who took over the Government in the midst of a rapid flight of gold, became Belgium's youngest and first Socialist Prime Minister. He retained the foreign portfolio he held in the last Cabinet.

Gen. Henri Denis retained the National Defense portfolio.

The Cabinet was faced with the loss of more than $113,000,000 worth of gold from the country during the past week's political crisis.

It was the dispute over finances that ended Mr. Janson's Premiership. With a budget deficit of $40,000,000 confronting the nation, the Roman Catholics insisted on drastic cuts in governmental spending while Socialists sought fresh taxation.

Mr. Gerard, the new Finance Minister, is the economist and financier who for five years was secretary to King Albert.

Faces Tax Problem

He must meet the problem of drafting new proposed taxes and of finding other means of ending the budget deficit for restoring confidence in Belgium's currency.

He gained his reputation by putting the country's money on a sound basis after devaluation in March, 1936.

Mr. Heymans entered the Cabinet for the first time in his career from the Governorship of the Government-controlled National Society for Industrial Credits.

He has a reputation for sound management, which was interpreted as promising swift restoration of business confidence, and his task will be to inject new vigor into the country's industry and to promote agricultural development.

Mr. Spaak, whose independent foreign policy in the last Cabinet had the approval of King Leopold, drew his support from all political parties despite his former record of Radical Socialist tendencies. In recent years he has become a Moderate Socialist.

War Situation Not Hopeless, Spanish Premier Tells Cortes

BARCELONA, Spain, May 16 (AP)—Premier Juan Negrin assured the Permanent Commission of the Barcelona Cortes that the war situation "is not such as to give rise to any pessimism whatever."

The Parliamentary Commission approved a prolongation of the "state of alarm" in Spain and a statement in which Señor Negrin commented on both the domestic and international situations.

On the latter, the Premier emphasized that at Geneva last week the Government had only desired to reassert its rights as a member of the League of Nations.

[On Thursday, Foreign Minister Julio Alvarez del Vayo introduced a resolution in the League Council which, had it not been voted down, would have ended the 27-nation Nonintervention Committee. The Government has charged failure to obtain withdrawal of Italian and German soldiers from Spain benefitted the insurgents.]

Upon the basis of a bank of Spain statement, foreign financial observers calculated the Government had spent about $1,410,000 daily since July 17, 1936, the start of the Civil War.

The statement showed expenditure of 9,956,858,860 paper pesetas (about $587,454,672) since then. Observers figured the Government also spent 950,778,607 gold pesetas ($316,926,202) in the same period.

ZARAGOZA, Spain, May 16 (AP)—Insurgent authorities announced that more than 90,000 Government soldiers had been taken prisoner in the Spanish Civil War up to April 27.

These did not include prisoners who passed voluntarily into the Insurgent lines but only those taken under arms, it was said. Since April 27, the announcement pointed out, the ranks of prisoners were greatly enlarged, with 2,000 taken on one day.

Vatican Recognition

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, May 16 (AP)—A Vatican news service announced today that the Holy See and the Spanish Insurgent Government had arranged to exchange plenipotentiary diplomatic representatives, completing formal recognition by the Vatican of Gen. Francisco Franco's Regime.

Spanish Insurgents named as Ambassador to the Holy See Jose Maria de Yanguas y Messia, Viscount of Santa Clara and Avedillo. He is a member of the National Council of General Franco's State Party.

Pope Pius chose as Apostolic Nuncio to Nationalist (Insurgent) Spain his former Nuncio in Austria, Mgr. Gaetano Cicognani.

Diplomatic contacts between the Holy See and Insurgent Regime have been maintained for several months by chargés d'affaires. There have been no diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the Barcelona Government for more than a year.

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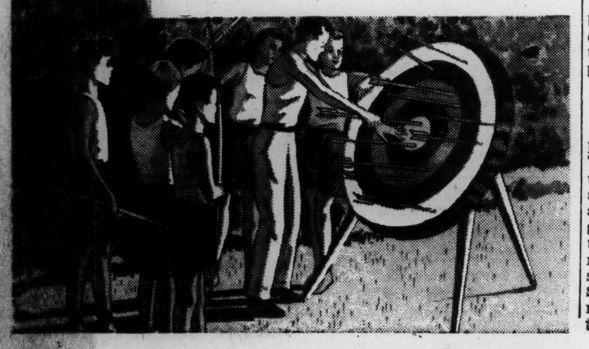

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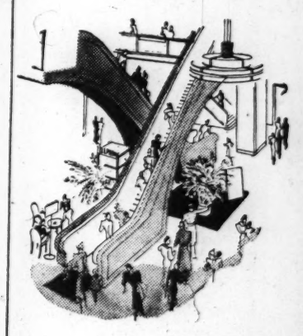

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Western Club Visits Bees in Long Home Stay—Crew Title at Annapolis Saturday

Pittsburgh Pirates Open Beehive Series Tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Now that the Red Sox have left town on the crest of an eight-game victory wave, the Hub's baseball attention is directed toward National League Field and the home-coming tomorrow of the Bees. It will seem like the calm following the storm. After watching the American League score hits and runs for two weeks, an adjustment to the slower pitching duels of the local National Leaguers offers an interesting contrast.

Although Manager Casey Stengel saw his club drop seven out of 11 in the West, Philadelphia and Brooklyn—exclusive of today's contest with the Dodgers—actually, it did not do so badly when a closer examination is made of the records.

Broke Even in East

Since leaving home on May 3, the Bees have broken even in four games with the Dodgers and Phillies, split two with the Pittsburgh Pirates, played a tie and divided two other meetings with the St. Louis Cardinals, dropped a single to the Cincinnati Reds, and two to the Chicago Cubs.

Of the seven setbacks, two went into extra innings. In all, three games were dropped by the margin of a single run. Had the Bees taken this trio, or even two of the three, they would have maintained their position in the first division. However, regardless of their contest with the Dodgers today, the locals are destined to return home in the lower half of the National League.

It is difficult to put a finger on any one cause for the failure of the Bees to win more than four road games—more than two in the West. Over the stretch, they hit fairly well, but not always timely. Stengel's pitching was first class in some spots, and cellar class in others. They out-hit the Reds in Cincinnati last Friday, yet were blanked, 4 to 0. They made 16 hits facing Pittsburgh pitching on May 9, but were forced into extra innings. Another day they out-hit the Cubs, 12 to 8, yet were beaten because the mound staff passed 13 men.

Bee Home Runs

Yesterday, the Bees showed a burst of power as Gene Moore, Tony Cuccinello and Ray Mueller hit home runs in the 10-to-7 defeat of Brooklyn. Tony and Ray each drove in three runs.

The first of four western invaders will be Pittsburgh, which opens a three-game series at the Hive tomorrow. On Friday, Ladies' Day, the Cardinals start a two-game set, with the Cubs following Sunday. Back in their own yard, the B's may be more fortunate.

Over the week end, President Bob Quinn released Eddie Mayo to the Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast League. The former Giant was a hustler, but was lacking in ability. Bill Terry always maintained he was not a big leaguer.

The Red Sox have released Dick Midkiff, lanky right-handed pitcher, to their Minneapolis farm in the American Association. Dick went there on optional agreement. He was with Little Rock last season.

The American League schedule takes the Red Sox to Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland, Washington and New York before bringing them back to Fenway Park on June 1.

Eastern College Scores

Baseball

Columbia 9, Harvard 4.
Harvard 12, Columbia 7.
Williams 9, Rutgers 2.
Providence 4, Brown 0.
Middlebury 6, Norwich 3.
Vermont 13, Springfield 3.
Lowell Textile 8, Clark 5.
Army 6, Georgetown 1.
Mass. State 6, Tufts 4.
Holy Cross 9, Yale 4.
Conn. State 2, R. I. State 0.
Dartmouth 11, Cornell 2.
New Hampshire 5, Colby 1.
Penn. State 3, Syracuse 0.
Coast Guard 7, Wesleyan 6.

Golf

Swarthmore 9, Army 0.
Princeton 8, Cornell 1.
Georgetown 6, Pittsburgh 3.
Pennsylvania 6, Penn. State 3.
Harvard 5, Williams 4.
Yale 6, Brown 3.
Dartmouth 7, Holy Cross 2.

Lacrosse

Army 9, Johns Hopkins 3.
Dartmouth 12, New Hampshire 1.
Hobart 21, Springfield 8.
Navy 8, Maryland 7.
Princeton 5, Yale 2.
Union 13, Tufts 4.

Rugby

New York Rugby Club 12, Yale 6.

Tennis

Conn. State 3, R. I. State 2 (women).
Harvard 8, Cornell 1.
Middlebury 6, St. Lawrence 0.
Lowell Textile 6, Clark 3.

Polo

Yale 13, Princeton 5.

Track

Army 82, Maryland 44.
Dartmouth 86⅓, Holy Cross 48⅓.
Maine 68¼, Bowdoin 48¼, Bates 10¼, Colby 8¼.
Princeton 77, Cornell 58.
R. I. State 106½, New Hampshire 29½.
Columbia 62½, N. Y. U. 52½, Manhattan 40½.
Boston U. 32, Conn. State 31, Worcester P. I. 29½, Tufts 20, Middlebury 17, Trinity 13, Vermont 11½, Mass. State 11.

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Harvard's Hopes for Next Week End

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Upper Left— Capt. Alex Northrop, Mile and Half Mile Ace Who Beat Yale Saturday Although the Eli Won the Meet With New Records. He Will Carry the Crimson Banner in the Heptagonal at Princeton Saturday. Upper Right—George Downing, Who Established a New Shotput Record Against Yale and Should Score at Princeton. Lower—Harvard's Eight Defeating Cornell and Syracuse on the Charles Saturday and Which Will Challenge Navy and Penn for Eastern Sprint Supremacy Next Saturday at Annapolis

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard's league-leading baseball team prepares for one of its hardest tests of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League season this week when third-place Dartmouth visits the Soldiers Field diamond next Saturday.

Because of the individual brilliance of Harvard's big Ed Ingalls on the pitching mound the Crimson has risen to the top of the league. It undoubtedly will be he that Coach Fred Mitchell will elect to tame the fast-coming Indians from Hanover next week end.

Local baseball fans look for a great pitching duel in the Crimson-Green clash, for Dartmouth has a sophomore picher who is doing a grand job for the Hanover nine. Hal Wonson will face Ingalls, and Dartmouth supporters point to his "two-hitter" against Cornell in which the Green triumphed, 11 to 2.

Ingalls' record is an impressive one, with the Crimson ace pitching his team to two victories on consecutive days. Last Friday he beat Cornell, 8 to 4, and then on Saturday turned back Columbia, 12 to 7, in the second game of a doubleheader.

It must tickle Eddie Collins of the Red Sox to see how his son is going in this E. I. B. L. league race. Young Eddie, who is playing with Yale, is heading the batting list with an average of .550. Incidentally, Yale is holding second place and stands a pretty good chance of strengthening this position, as only Penn is scheduled to face the Eli this week. Penn is in last place with five straight losses.

Tech's dinghy crew is just at much at home on foreign waters as it is on the Charles. This was proved over last week end when M. I. T. sailors went to Hanover and swept three races in an intercollegiate racing regatta on Lake Mascoma, defeating Dartmouth and Brown.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	18	3	.857
Pittsburgh	13	9	.591
Chicago	14	11	.560
Cincinnati	12	13	.480
St. Louis	10	12	.455
Boston	8	11	.421
Brooklyn	10	15	.400
Philadelphia	4	15	.211

Results May 14

Brooklyn 10, Boston 2.
St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 6 (10 innings).
Other games postponed.

Results May 15

Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 3 (11 innings).
Boston 10, Brooklyn 7.
St. Louis 12, Cincinnati 11 (10 innings).
One game postponed.

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	6	2	.750
Yale	4	2	.667
Dartmouth	3	2	.600
Cornell	4	3	.571
Columbia	4	5	.444
Princeton	2	4	.333
Pennsylvania	0	5	.000

Results May 14

Columbia 6, Harvard 4.
Harvard 12, Columbia 7.
Dartmouth 11, Cornell 2.

Metropolitan Four-Ball League

Results Yesterday

South Shore 11, Bear Hill 1.
Salem 8, Thorny Lea 4.
Sandy Burr 8, Tedesco 4.
Trapelo 8, Norfolk 4.
Bellevue 7½, Framingham 4½.

Yale Captures Track and Field Meet at Harvard

Gallant efforts of Capt. Alex Northrop, George Downing and Jim Lightbody to pull Harvard's track forces to victory against the Eli, Saturday, in the 45th annual meet, fell before the tremendous power of the Yales in the sprints and hurdles. Yale won the meet 71 5-6 to Harvard's 63 1-6 with 31 of the winning points coming out of a possible 36 in the sprints and hurdles.

There were some results for places in the nature of upsets, and it was through these that Harvard had hoped to offset the granted Eli balance. Yale offset Harvard's efforts with an upset or two of its own and held its pre-meet given advantage almost to the point.

Meet Records Broken

Four meet records were broken during the course of the afternoon, three by Harvard men and one by Yale. The Crimson captain not only took first in the 880 and mile, but did so with new meet records, winning the mile in 4.18.2 and the half in 1.52.3. Ted Day of Yale broke the high hurdle mark with a time of 14.7s and George Downing, Harvard shot-putter, established a new meet distance of 48ft. 9⅞in.

Day and Northrop were the outstanding individuals of the meet with their double victories and new records, Day winning both hurdle events. Jim Lightbody of Harvard won the 440 and pulled teammates Tudor Richards and Fran King in for a slam. Slams were scored by Harvard in the quarter and Yale in the 100.

Eli Freshmen Win

The Eli freshmen bettered the performance of their elder brethren in that they piled up a more impressive victory against the Harvard yearlings, winning 77 to 58. Don Donahue, Bob Partlow, Charlie Oldfather and Capt. Rolla Campbell brought in 44 of the Harvard 58 points. Donahue established a new high hurdle mark of 15.1s. Slams were scored by Yale in the 220, hammer and shotput and Harvard in the broad jump.

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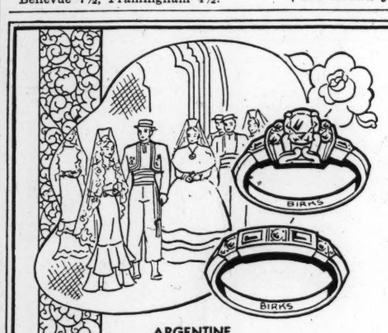

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Harvard-Navy Seek Eastern Sprint Honors

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—For the second time in as many years the East's rowing leadership will be at stake Saturday when Navy, Harvard and Penn clash in the Adams Cup race at Annapolis.

The quality of the crews in this regatta dwarfs the second major heavyweight race of the day, the Carnegie Cup at Ithaca, N. Y., with Yale, Cornell and Princeton competing, the race between Syracuse and Rutgers at Syracuse and several lightweight clashes.

Harvard and Penn put the finishing touches on their preparation for the joust with Navy last Saturday. Harvard whipped Cornell's big crew by a length and a quarter on the Charles with Syracuse and Massachusetts Tech third and fourth while Penn captured the Childs' Cup by defeating Princeton and Columbia handily.

Navy Did Not Row

Navy did not row Saturday but it has done enough to show it is another fine Walsh crew. Thus far this season Navy has beaten Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia and Princeton. Last year in the Adams Cup race it clinched the eastern sprint championship by downing Harvard for the Crimson's only defeat of the year.

Up at Harvard they think this year's Crimson eight will reverse the decision, and point to added experience for the stroke, big Spike Chace, and a wider margin of victory over Cornell than that attained by Navy as evidence. Navy, on the other hand, claims its new power will more than offset any lack of smoothness and that the Tars are a better sprint crew than the 1937 eight, in addition to being better fitted for a four-mile race.

Penn, which finished second to Yale in the Blackwell Cup race, came back Saturday to prove itself a seaworthy crew. Princeton, which has a great deal of heart but little else, never really threatened the Quakers and Columbia was out of it after the first quarter mile.

Not on a Par

The Red and Blue necessarily will not be rated on a par with Harvard and Navy, but there is a good chance for a surprise, especially if rough water develops. Penn is steady and, although light, rows well under poor conditions.

Yale and Cornell should make the race at Ithaca. Cornell has finished a good second to both Harvard and Navy while Yale has beaten Penn.

The 150's will continue rowing next week, although Yale won the lightweight title Saturday at Princeton when it beat Harvard, M. I, T. and Princeton in that order in the finals of the American Rowing Association's Joe Wright Cup regatta.

Perfect conditions in the morning heats helped smash the course record for the Henley distance six times, four times by varsity lightweights, once by jayvees and once by freshmen.

This Saturday the Goldthwaite Cup for lightweights will be held at Harvard with Yale, Princeton and Harvard competing while Penn and Cornell lightweights will row for the Matthews Cup at Philadelphia.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Ted Roberts, New York boathouse owner, wins 11th Albany-New York outboard motorboat marathon, covering approximately 140 miles in 3:55.45 to average 33.023 miles per hour. Stormy weather delays start 4½ hours and cuts field to 77 starters, with 23 finishing within time limit.

CINCINNATI — Leo Schnepel, Elizabeth, N. J., takes National A. A. U. 50,000-meter walking championship in 5:18:50.2.

FRESNO — Southern California relay team betters world 440-yard relay mark with 40.5 seconds as Trojans score 71½ points to take Fresno relays team title.

NEW YORK—Columbia piles up 62½ points to win Metropolitan intercollegiate track and field championship.

PHILADELPHIA—George Wheeler, Pittsburgh, retains men's all-around championship in National A. A. U. gymnastic tournament; Helen McKee, Philadelphia, wins women's title without placing first in any event.

INDIANAPOLIS—Bill Cummings and Red Mays divide first two heats in automobile match race as speedway; rain forces postponement of third heat.

NEW YORK—Jimmy Hines takes Metropolitan open golf title for second straight year with 72-hole score of 287, leading Sam Snead by three strokes.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Marion Miley turns back Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page at 37th hole to win Southern women's golf championship.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — Harvard emerged the champions of the northern section of the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf League by trouncing Yale 7—2, on the Taconic Links, after ekeing out a victory over Williams 5—4 in the morning. Other matches played resulted in Yale defeating Brown 6—3; Dartmouth 7, Holy Cross 2; Holy Cross 7, Brown 2; William 5, Dartmouth 4.

BRUNSKICK, Maine—University of Maine captured its ninth state intercollegiate track and field championship in the last dozen years by amassing 68¼ points in the 39th renewal of the games here. Bowdoin, the host team, was second with 48¼ points; Bates third with 10¼. Colby trailed with 8¼ points.

WORCESTER, Mass.,—Paced by Doug Raymond, middle distance star, Boston University's track team won the annual eastern intercollegiate championship here, scoring 32 points in a field of 173 athletes, representing eight colleges. Connecticut State with 31 points, was second in the team totals and the others finished as follows: Worcester P. I., 29½, Tufts 20, Middlebury 17, Trinity 13, University of Vermont 11½ and Mass State 11.

American Henley Regatta

Several thousand Boston sport fans enjoyed a double attraction on the Charles River Basin, Saturday, when the American Henley regatta was held along with the Quadrangular college races. Joe Burke of the Penn A. C. took the feature of the Henley when the national singles champion won the Farragut Challenge Cup. He led from the start and triumphed in 7m. 56s.

Harvard oarsmen took most honors in the Henley with Ivan Korbel winning the intercollegiate singles in 9m. 8s.; Tom Darcy and Harvey Picker winning the Schuylkill Cup for doubles in 8m. 22s., and the third varsity eight winning the Steward's Cup in 8m. 8.6s.

Other favorites scored in the Henley were by Joseph Angyal of Long Island in the association singles for the Blake Cup in 8m. 59s.; the Union Boat Club foursome for the Puritan Cup in 7m. 42s., and the Eliot House crew of Harvard in a special event for interclub eights.

Wings Take Final

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings defeated the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League 5 to 2 Saturday night to end their six-game exhibition series before 8,500 fans. The Canadiens took the series, 3-2, with one game tied.

England Downs Germany

BERLIN, May 16 (AP)—England defeated Germany in an international soccer match Saturday, 6-3. The English led 4-2 at half time.

Eastern Intercollegiate Golf League

(Northern Division Final)

	Won	Lost	For	Agst
Harvard	5	0	33	12
Yale	3	2	25	20
Williams	3	2	25	20
Dartmouth	3	2	26	19
Holy Cross	1	4	14	31
Brown	0	5	12	33

Results Saturday

(Morning)

Harvard 5, Williams 4.
Yale 6, Brown 3.
Dartmouth 7, Holy Cross 2.

(Afternoon)

Harvard 7, Yale 2.
Williams 5, Dartmouth 4.
Holy Cross 7, Brown 2.

Junior Four-Ball League

Results Yesterday

Oakley 6, Wellesley 3.
Bear Hill 9, Charles River, 0.
Winchester 6½, Sandy Burr 2½.

Norfolk County Four-Ball League

Results Yesterday

Brockton 8, Blue Hill 4.
Needham 6½, Sharon 5½.
Thorny Lea 6, Furnace Brook 6.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Boston Red Sox Leading Race

Wresting the title away from the Washington Senators, the Boston Red Sox have suddenly become the surprise club of the American League. With a record of eight straight victories behind them, the Fenway outfit headed West today sporting a 1½-game lead over the field.

The Joe Cronin managed Sox have not dropped a ball game since May 5, when the Detroit Tigers beat them, 7 to 5. Since that afternoon the Boston team has taken two from the St. Louis Browns, two from the Cleveland Indians, one from the Chicago White Sox and three from the Senators. In sweeping the final eight contests of their first lengthy home stand of the season, the Red Sox left a lasting impression.

Outstanding in this spurt have been the hitting of five regulars and the pitching of Lefty Grove and Jack Wilson. Lefty is off to a sensational start this year. Now in possession of six triumphs, without defeat, the venerable southpaw is ready to return to the head of the mound class. Those who are following the daily activities of the club predict between 20 and 25 victories for the lanky mountaineer.

Wilson, after a slow beginning brought about by a leg injury, has settled down in an even more brilliant manner than Grove. In Jack's two most recent appearances on the rubber he has held the opposition—Cleveland and Washington—to a total of 11 hits and no runs. Blanking the Indians on May 8, he fanned 12 and stopped the winning streak of Bobby Feller. The Portland strong boy won 16 games in 1937, but should pass that mark by several victories.

As the Red Sox prepared for their initial invasion of the West, five of their regulars were in the .300 batting class. Joe Vosmik, the left fielder, stood at .311. Roger Cramer, the center fielder, had a .333 mark, with 25 runs scored for a league leadership. Jimmy Foxx, the first baseman, had reached the .352 mark. Along with this generous average Jim had eight home runs and 39 runs batted in, for a pair of firsts in the circuit's offensive department. He was also tied with Lewis of Washington and Trosky of Cleveland in the run-making column behind Cramer.

Above Jimmy Foxx on the Red Sox batting list was Ben Chapman, whose awakening at the plate has the entire league talking. Ben was suspended for three days recently, following his tussle with George Tebbetts of Detroit, but since returning to action the fleet right fielder has climbed rapidly in batting.

At the head of the Boston list was Manager Joe Cronin, who at the present moment is a great fellow in the vicinity of the Hub. This morning the skipper's average was an unofficial .361, and he held a league leadership with 11 two-baggers. Joe hit three homers last week. Another normal .300 hitter, Pinky Higgins, is around the .250 level, but figures to climb up to his regular pace before long.

Such offensive power cannot be ignored. Five regulars hitting well above .300 suggests pennants, regardless of the pitching, which has been fair enough to date. The Red Sox face their first real test beginning tomorrow in Chicago. Before returning to Fenway Park they are scheduled to play 15 games with the western half of the circuit, and Washington and New York. If Tom Yawkey's millionaires can maintain a winning pace on this initial road venture, they will have a rolling start toward their first championship under the Cronin regime.

Meanwhile, the New York Giants have been widening their lead in the National League flag hunt and this morning were in front by 5½ games. In 21 starts the Terrymen have dropped only three decisions. Some of the boys are already talking about a World Series on a five-cent fare, but the Red Sox have interrupted that, temporarily at least.

The biggest disappointment in the senior circuit is furnished by the Chicago Cubs. Very soon rumors of Manager Charley Grimm's departure will be circulating. They always do when a club is losing. But there is a suspicion that Charley will not survive the next wave of criticism.

Schoolboy Meet Draws 637 Boys Here Saturday

Sixty-three academies and high schools already have entered 637 athletes in the 53rd Annual Harvard Interscholastic Track Meet which will be contested at the Harvard Stadium on Saturday beginning at 1 o'clock.

The meet will be contested in three classes as usual and 16 teams have entered 176 athletes in Class A. Eighteen in Class B have entered 227 athletes, and 29 in Class C have entered 234 athletes.

Class A entries:

Andover Academy 25, Brigton Academy 8, Exeter Academy 29, Governor Dummer Academy 1, Huntington School 4, Mercersburg Academy 20, Milton Academy 7, Monson Academy 1, Moses Brown School 25, New Hampton 4, Roxbury Latin 9, St. John's Prep 10, St Mark's 1, St. Paul's 10, Wilbraham Academy 3, and Worcester Academy 19.

Class B entries:

Boston English High 20, Boston Trade 1, Brockton 15, Brookline 16, Cambridge 16, Dorchester 8, Everett 11, Lawrence 12, Lowell 16, Lynn Classical 1, Lynn English 24, Malden 17, Medford 16, Newton 19, Providence Central 10, Providence Classical 14, Providence Hope St. 5, Roxbury Memorial 6.

Class C entries:

Attleboro 2, Belmont 5, Beverly 8, Brighton 4, Brunswick 2, Chelsea 10, Cohasset 10, Concord 13, Coney High (Augusta, Me.) 5, Cranston 14, Danvers 1, Dedham 7, Fairhaven 21, Framingham 5, Good Counsel 10, Haverhill 12, Jamaica Plain 4, Middleboro 1, Needham Senior 6, New Bedford 8, Newburyport 7, North Quincy 23, Norwood 12, Quincy 4, Rindge 14, South Kingstown 7, Waltham 5, Wellesley 5, and Winthrop 9.

Fourteen events will be contested in Class A—100 and 200 yard dashes, 440, 880 and mile runs, high and low hurdles, high jump, broad jump, pole vault, javelin throw, discus throw, hammer throw, and shot put.

Eight events will be contested in Class B—the 100 and 220 yard dashes, 440 and 880 yard runs, low hurdles, high jump, broad jump, and shot put. The same events will be contested in Class C.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	16	8	.667
New York	14	9	.609
Cleveland	14	9	.609
Washington	16	11	.593
Chicago	8	11	.421
Detroit	9	13	.409
Philadelphia	8	13	.350
St. Louis	7	17	.292

Results May 14

Boston 10, Washington 9 (11 innings)
Philadelphia 1, New York 1 (5 innings).
Other games postponed.

Results May 15

Boston 4, Washington 3.
St. Louis 4, Detroit 1.
Other games postponed.

Bay State Four-Ball League

	Won	Lost
Westboro	34	14
Sandy Burr	27	21
Wachusett	26½	21½
Riverside	21	27
Marlboro	18	30
Monoosnock	17½	30½

Results Yesterday

Wachusett 10, Riverside 2.
Monossnock 8½, Sandy Burr 3½.
Marlboro 6½, Westboro 5½.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The New Road Brings Gifts

By Nora Burglon

A Children of the Dunes Story

Part Two

"Good day, Herr Cook," said Erick, "we have come to talk business to-day."

So, said the cook, well, if that was the case, it was, no doubt, so important that it would require more time than he could give to them right then. It was best that they came some other day when he had more time to give them.

"No," said Erick, it was not a matter that could wait.

"If we help Herr Cook by paring the potatoes, then we won't be bothering him," Siri said. So while Siri pared the potatoes, Erick stated their mission.

But the cook shook his head. "We have been getting our groceries as well as our vegetables from the postmaster's brother," he explained. "And I could not very well cut him off now and get my supplies from somewhere else."

Erick became somewhat more serious when he heard that.

"But I should think," he said at last, "that if you bought your groceries from him you could buy your vegetables from us, because all summer we brought water from our spring to the men working on the road, and the postmaster's brother has not brought them one single drop of anything they did not pay for."

The cook's brow became puckered.

"Yes," he said, "when you put it that way the matter looks different."

"We think that that is the way you should look at it," Erick insisted.

"Very well, then," said Herr Cook, "bring me ten kilo of peas in the morning and as many of string beans, and I'll see how the men like them."

"They will like them all right," said Siri, "because anything that has been given the kind of care we have given our garden, must be good."

Vegetable Vendors

The cook merely gave a grunt and turned back to his work, but as Siri and Erick turned away they chuckled with satisfaction. They were certain that they would come home on the morrow with a fine big order for their mother.

"And won't she be surprised!" Siri chuckled.

The next morning they were up with the sun so that they would have a chance to get the vegetables picked bright and early.

"Take a head of lettuce with you, too," said the mother, "and some carrots and beets; and tell him that this is from the first planting. We have another planting which will ripen later."

Since it took time to hull ten kilo of peas, Siri and Erick stopped to help in the cook wagon that morning. When both beans and peas were ready to go upon the fire, then they departed for home.

"We will be back this afternoon," said they, "to see how you like our good vegetables."

That day they circled about by the heath, and what should they find there but the ground covered with a carpet of blueberries.

"We will pick my hat full and take them home to mother," said Erick. "Won't she be surprised!"

"And let's pick a hat full for the cook this afternoon," Siri added, which was agreed on.

As usual they found their mother busily stitching away at some new sewing. "We have a surprise for you," cried the two as they came rushing in.

"Did he take the vegetables?" asked the mother eagerly.

"Surely he took them, but we sha'n't know whether he will buy more from us until later," said they. "But this surprise is about something else. It is a surprise for you."

"Another surprise!" cried the mother. "What can it be this time?"

"We won't tell you until you guess."

The mother guessed and guessed but she didn't even come near to what they had brought. So at last they had to plump the hat full of berries down into her lap.

"After the kind of morning I have had, it means something to have a pleasant surprise like this," said she.

Difficult Customers

"Hasn't it been a good morning?" Siri and Erick demanded together.

The mother shook her head. "The postmaster's wife and her daughter have been here to-day about my going on with her daughter's sewing. They are both so fussy one hardly knows how to stand it."

"Why did you take the sewing from them if they are so impossible to please?" Erick demanded.

"I wish that I didn't have to," said the mother. "But with school starting and your needing new shoes and one thing and another—and then there is the kiln. I can't afford to turn down any work that comes my way."

"Soon you won't have to do any sewing at all. You just see!" Erick declared stoutly.

Now that it was a matter of pleasing the postmaster's family, the mother must stick to her machine. So it was Siri and Erick who prepared dinner that day. They had green peas and carrots, and new potatoes and fish, and for dessert there were the blueberries which they had picked upon the heath.

They could scarcely wait until mid-afternoon came, so that they could run back to the cook wagon and hear what the cook had decided.

When they came walking into the wagon, there was a grave look in his eyes, which drove a chill feeling back into the hearts of the two. But there was nothing about their words which betrayed the doubt which they felt as they asked, "How much may we bring you to-morrow morning?"

The Men Decide

The cook sat down upon his high stool and said, "When you were here before I had not the least doubt that I would continue to order my vegetables from the postmaster's brother, but after the men had eaten your vegetables they made my decision for me."

"They liked them, didn't they?" faltered Erick.

"They said that they were the best beans and peas that they had ever eaten, and that if the rest of your vegetables were as good there was no reason why we should not buy all of our greens from you."

"Oh, I told you we had the best vegetables in the country. Mother took a six weeks' course in the folk schools just to study about the culture of vegetables before we came here, that is why she ought to be the best vegetable raiser in our parish." Erick declared, triumphantly.

Siri and he were so delighted over their success that they could hardly get home fast enough to carry the news to their mother. When she heard it, she was as eager as they to raise the best vegetables for the road-builders and to supply them as fresh as possible, to show their appreciation of the cook's patronage.

And so it was a busy little family at Gravstadd that summer, that looked forward happily to the time when they could have a kiln of their own and make pottery of the blue clay from the cut in Shoemaker's Hill.

(The End)

Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh

Fancy Dress—A Painting by Robert D. Greenham, of England

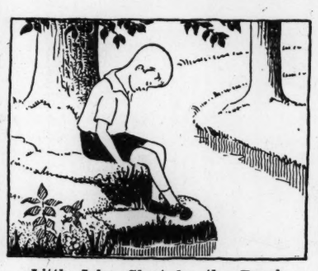
The Boat That Sailed Away

Away last summer Little-John's toy boat had sailed down the brook and out of sight. It happened this way. Little-John was sitting by the brook one hot day in August, sailing his toy boat in the water. Little-John had tied a string to it and was holding one end of the string fast so that the boat could not get away.

It was such a pretty boat, painted red, with its name in gold letters on the bow—The Butterfly. Little-John was very proud of it and of its white sails that flapped in the wind. Little-John did not want to lose it but—the day was very hot and Little-John's eyes grew heavy. His head nodded, he forgot all about the boat, he fell fast asleep. It was then the string slipped out of his hand. It was then the toy boat sailed away.

Down the brook it went, faster and faster, all sails set, on and on and on and far away from Little-John asleep by the side of the brook. The round red sun saw it go and, just before the sun set, it saw Little-John wake up and rub his eyes. But when he had rubbed them, even when he had blinked and winked them he couldn't see the toy boat. It was gone and Little-John knew it had gone far away.

But he did not forget the little boat. He thought about it many times and after summer had gone and school had begun he still thought about it.



Little-John Slept by the Brook

Now it was January and Little-John was visiting his grandfather who lived ten miles away. It was cold and there was ice everywhere.

"Grandpa, I think I'll go skating on the lake," Little-John said.

Grandpa was sitting by the fire. "Well, well," he said, "go skating, will you? When I was a boy like you I used to go skating. It was fun."

And so Little-John started out, his skates under his arm. The lake was about a half mile away at the edge of a field. Little-John tramped along, whistling and thinking of many things, how green the fir trees were, how red grandpa's nose got out in the cold, how hot it had been last summer and again—how he had sat beside the brook sailing the little boat until he fell fast asleep.

"My red sailboat," he whispered, "I wonder where you are. Perhaps you have sailed to some strange country and another boy is playing with you beside another brook."

Little-John had come to the lake. It was a large lake, so large that he could not see the far side. He put on his skates. The ice was very thick and smooth. Around and around went Little-John, faster and faster, in wider and wider circles. Now the ice was no longer smooth.

"Why," said Little-John, "a brook flows into the lake!" He stood still. The brook was frozen, too. Little-John stared. Something red was frozen into the ice, something with white sails—a toy sailboat.

Down the Stream It Went

Little-John skated toward it and got down on his knees. There was the name in gold letters—The Butterfly.

"My red sailboat," Little-John cried, "my red sailboat!" He dug it out of the ice with a sharp rock.

"Hurrah!" he shouted, and holding the red sailboat tight he ran all the way to Grandpa by the fire.

Grandpa listened to his story. Grandpa's eyes began to shine.

"Didn't you know," Grandpa asked, "that the brook flowed on and on and into the lake?"

Little-John had not. "But the boat is so small," he said, "and the lake is so big."

Grandpa smiled. "Not so big, my lad, but that you could see in it, no matter how small, the thing you wished so much to find."

Little-John looked at him. "I guess you're right," he said, "because there were other boys skating on the lake and they didn't see the red toy boat." He held it out before him. "I think I'll write a story about it," he said. "Will you help me?"

There Was the Name in Gold Letters

So Grandpa did, sitting with a pad on his knee, and you have just read the story.

(These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Eric Lives in Visby

Eric was a blond, blue-eyed boy who lived in the quiet, old, gray walled town of Visby, known as "the Town of Roses." Visby is the capital of Gottland, or good land, the largest island in the Baltic Sea, situated 44 miles east of Sweden, to which it belongs.

A level land with a steep coast fringed with columns of limestone, or raukar, Gottland is a peaceful place, and its very ancient history dates back to the eleventh century. The name of the capital, Visby, where Eric lived, is old, too, for it comes from the two Norse words "Ve" and "by" which means a sanctuary, or place of rest and safety. So the very meaning of the word Visby signifies the quiet and peace that presides there.

Eric lived in a simple stone house with a red tile roof, which was exactly like many other houses in the town, and quite as medieval looking.

"Bla eld"

In the summer, the garden was filled with the blossoms of the wild roses and the tall spikes of the blue flowers which Eric called "Bla eld," and which were as blue as the cloudless sky overhead and the sea which surrounded the island. The blossoms of the golden laburnum shone doubly bright when the warm sunshine played upon them, and the purple lilacs filled the air with their sweet perfume. Even the turf was sprinkled with little flowers, and everywhere the roses seemed to bloom.

Eric's father raised sugar beets, on the level land, which he exported to the mainland. Eric worked with him out in the fields Once when they were preparing the soil for planting time, Eric's father dug up some old Arabic and Roman coins. This was not surprising as the Island of Gottland has such an old and fascinating history of conquest.

Stora Karlso

Sometimes Eric and his father and mother, and his small sister Gerda, went in a tiny fishing boat for a picnic on the rocky shore of Stora Karlso, which is a haven for hundreds and hundreds of birds. Eric loved to climb over the rocks and watch the birds soaring overhead, or perched on ledges and cliffs from which they dove to catch their fish. It was a wonderful sight, Eric thought, to see all the shining black coated birds with their white breasts.

Sometimes he went with his parents to walk beside the old gray walls of Visby, with their massive towers, and then his Father would tell him about the days when the island was the center for commerce and trading, or about the times, during the middle ages, when Visby was a resort for sea rovers and pirates.

Eric was always glad that he was living in the now quiet and lovely old town, where tourists from Sweden came for their vacations to enjoy the serenity. He was glad he lived in Visby, the "sanctuary town" in "Good land."

Fluff and Buff

Fluff was a bright-eyed baby chick—downy-soft, quick, curious. Buff was his brother—another soft handful of curiosity and activity. As like as two pins they were, a little bit bigger and a little bit sprier than the rest of the flock of Rhode Island Reds.

Where one went the other followed or perhaps was there first. When Fluff darted out from Mother Hover to pick about in the sunshine, there was Buff. And when Buff scampered over to scratch in the sandpile, there was Fluff.

So, finding that two baby chicks could have exactly twice as much fun as one, they grew chummy. If both picked at the same leaf, that was all right. There were plenty of leaves for two or for twenty; and plenty of grass, bugs, and worms.

But the piece of red jar rubber was another story. Both spied it at the same instant under the broad-leaved plantain; both grabbed it; both pulled with might and main.

A New Toy

It was tough, indivisible. First Fluff had his way with it, pulling Buff along like a tugboat. Then Buff braced his toes in the sod, gave a jerk and the rubber was his. Turning, he ran for the shelter of Mother Hover.

"Hey, you!" cried Fluff, darting after him. "That's mine! I found it! I saw it first!" In a flash he had grabbed it and was running in the opposite direction.

"Hey, you!" cried Buff, following fast behind him. "That's mine! I found it! I saw it first! But even as he called out he tripped over a tree root and fell behind in the race.

Fluff ran swiftly on to the far side of the chicken yard. He stopped and stood with his head in the fence-corner to defend the precious piece of rubber from Buff. He waited. Buff did not come. He looked around. Buff was scratching in the sandpile with the rest of the flock.

That wasn't any fun for Fluff. He knew by this time that he couldn't eat the rubber. But he liked to play with it. He ran back toward the sandpile with it, trying to attract Buff's attention.

Buff wouldn't look at it. You would have thought he had never seen it or run after it. You would have thought he had never seen or played with Fluff. He kept on scratching in the sandpile while Fluff dangled the rubber before him.

Buff Gets His Chance

"All right for you, Buff," said Fluff to himself. "You just wait and see what I'll do when you want to play." He dropped the rubber with disgust and walked off alone, picking crossly at the grass.

Then he heard a sudden noise. Turning, he saw the sly Buff, who had waited for this very chance, swoop down on the rubber. The whole flock followed him. Across the yard they went in a merry race.

Fluff stared after them unbelievingly. "You just wait and see," he muttered, "you just wait and see what I'll do when you want to play."

Back came the flock, circling around Mother Hover. Buff was in the lead but the others were gaining. He tripped. A tiny chick grabbed the rubber. Fluff waited no longer. He cut into the race, running side by side with his pal.

The Rainbow

One day I saw a rainbow
At the bottom of a hill,
While I was standing at the top
And it was raining still.

The rainbow's end came down
so low
It touched the very ground,
And all the while I looked and
looked
But did not make a sound.

Then quickly I ran down the
hill
To let the rainbow's light
Shine over me like colored
fire—
But it was out of sight.

Where did it go? I never knew!
And now I never will,
But I can close my eyes up tight
And see it shining still.

ETHEL CROWNINSHIELD

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The Home Forum

Fearnot Is Initiated

AT NOON the line gang ate lunch in the shade of a maple tree along the road. There were eight of them, counting the teamster; seven ate in a group, but Fearnot sat off by himself.

Fearnot, since the day Gordon had hired him out of the coal mines, was a grunt, as much a member of the gang as anyone; but he didn't fit in.

For one thing, he was a foreigner; his right name was Firmin Serraillier, though it sounded different from that when he pronounced it. Slightly, one of the linemen, had nicknamed him Firm'n' Fearnot, and Fearnot he had been ever since. Phonetically, it was a good name; it was easy to say, and he answered to it as well as to any other. But it called attention to the fact that he was different; it started him out under the burden of a snicker.

In the continual horseplay of the gang, he took no part. A reasonable amount of roughhousing is normal on a line gang; it shows that the men are happy and that they think of one another as social equals, able to defend themselves in the clinches. Certain amenities are observed; linemen confine their attentions to other linemen, and grunts to grunts. It might be permissible for a lineman to push a grunt out of the wagon some evening; but it would be a regrettable solecism for the grunt, next morning, to nail the lineman's hat to the toolroom door. But there was plenty of wrestling and hat-boxing among the ground men for Fearnot to have had a share. Instead he stood in the wings, as it were, watching the show, knowing well that such pleasures were not for him.

He was a big man, clumsy and slow; lifting transformers easily, putting two men's strength into raising poles, but curiously inept at work requiring skill and co-ordination. When things went wrong, he had one unfailing excuse: a timid smile and the explanation: "I work in the mines."

A grunt is supposed to be able to throw. That is the way he gets tools and materials up to his lineman. He is supposed to handle sharpshooter and spoon, so that the spring in the handles does half the work. But, when Fearnot threw, dogs barked and pedestrians ran for cover; and he dug holes by prodigal misuse of muscle. At the end of the day he had done his share, but he must have been weary.

Gordon would have fired him, but for Slightly. Slightly was a lineman, Fearnot a grunt; Slightly was small and clever, Fearnot big and obtuse. Gordon had assigned Fearnot to Slightly as punishment for the lineman. Slightly escaped from that predicament by adapting himself to the Frenchman's peculiarities: letting him hoist insulators in a basket instead of throwing them; tongue-lashing him from the top of the pole, telling him which end of the crossarm to tie to the handline. "Me and Fearnot," he insisted, "get along fine." And so Gordon let him stay.

The pallor of the mines was on Fearnot's face, and the whiteness remained in spite of long summer days with the gang. He didn't assimilate; even an August sun could not change him.

* * *

MORNING AND EVENING, the gang rode eight miles along a country highway. The line had progressed until it was within reach of Kaspian; the bright copper stretched across the farming country and was heading for the big dead-end in the village. One morning as the wagon neared the job, a nine-year-old girl stood up in the ditch at the roadside and surveyed the gang.

Her face was thin and fierce, her dress tattered. Hair hung across her forehead. She was dragging a burlap bag behind her; there was a clink of glass inside it as she straightened and peered at the wagon.

Linemen, unfortunately, are not always polite. Charley Padden studied the girl. "She's dirty," he commented, loudly.

"Disgracefully so," agreed Sterling, the erudite.

Slightly was more to the point. He aimed his forefinger at her, scowling. "Shame on ya," he said. "Picking up bottles in the ditch!"

Fire came into the girl's eyes. She let go the burlap and stamped her foot in the mud. "Ya!" she yelled, her voice thin and barbed. "I'm not doing this for not no money!" She pointed to the bag, and shook her fist at the retreating wagon. She continued talking, her voice inadequate against the noise of the wheels.

"We missed some of that," said Charley.

"We got what we needed," said Sterling. "Including the rare triple negative."

"'Not no money,'" sniffed Slightly. "That ain't grammar. Or is it?"

"I imagine," translated Sterling, "that she meant she collects bottles to sell. Why didn't you throw her a dime?"

"Aw, they make lots of money," said Slightly. "When I get enough of hiking poles, I'm going into the junk business. They's a fortune there."

Gordon's voice cut in, from beside the driver. "You'll make all of fifteen cents—some days," he offered. "Better stick to line work. Roll out here, men! Let's get going."

Slightly, as he buckled on his belt, looked back along the shimmering road. The bottle gatherer was lost in the distance. "Hot, along that hedge," he commented. "No breeze."

* * *

LINEMEN ARE NOT polite, but they live close to danger and hardship; they know what those things mean. The lunch that noon was hurriedly eaten; without comment, then, they got bags from the wagon and went up and down the ditches, picking up bottles. The girl had come into sight again.

Fearnot, too. He picked up one bottle, looked at it doubtfully and threw it down. Slowly, purposefully, he plodded away toward Kaspian.

"What's the matter with him?" asked Padden.

"Odd fish," commented Gordon, and turned his back on Fearnot. The girl was only half a mile away now. The foreman took an armful of copper scraps and stuffed them into Padden's sack. He turned to the teamster.

"She can't carry all this stuff. Why don't you take her in the wagon? There must be a junk yard in Kaspian."

"There is," said the driver. "Sure I'll take her. I was just fixing to ask you."

The gang was scattered up and down the road. There was the clink of glass, faint in the still air. Sterling came back with a bulging sack, swung it into the wagon. "Five minutes to one," he said, and snapped his watch shut. "Here comes Fearnot."

The Frenchman padded down the road, a little swirl of dust rising behind each footstep. He was grinning pleasantly, and there was the glint of blue glass from his hand. He came up to the wagon, hesitantly. "Here?" he asked. "Or in the ditch?"

"Is that all you got?" demanded Gordon. "Just one Mason jar? Heave it in the weeds—she'll find it."

Fearnot tossed it into the rushes, watching where it landed. He came back to the wagon, wiping his face on his sleeve. "Other bottles no good," he explained. "Too leetle." He paused, busy with some inner conflict. Then he came out with it.

"I put feefty cents inside," he said, and blushed violently.

* * *

THERE IS A big hill a mile south of town, where the horses strain against their collars. When they reach the top, the wagon is barely moving; but, as they breast the summit, the landscape opens invitingly below. There is the stable ahead, and oats, and a downhill pull; they take that last mile like a fire wagon, with the teamster standing up and leaning back on the reins to control them at all.

That night, as the wagon passed the brow of the hill, Sterling noticed Fearnot. He sat as always, quiet and inoffensive in the end of the wagon, feet dangling. Sterling had looked at that broad back every night, without anything occurring to him; but now, for some intangible reason, the web of inhibition had been broken. He turned and jabbed Slightly violently, pointing.

The little man crept to Sterling's side. He grasped the possibilities, and his black eyes sparkled. The downhill sweep stretched before the horses; already they had pricked up their ears in anticipation of the final gallop.

Sterling and Slightly drew their feet back, waiting. "Now," said Sterling.

* * *

FEARNOT USUALLY GOT home at six-fifteen. This time it was quarter to seven before he arrived. He was wearier than usual, and his overalls were dusty to the knees; he dropped on the porch and fanned himself with his hat. "My good friends," he explained happily to his wife. "They pooshed me out of the wagon."

JOHN F. HAYES

Mexico

IN THE shadow of cool adobe walls
An old woman is sitting
Shaping tortillas for the evening meal.
The soft slap-slapping of her brown palms
On the wet meal
Echoes across the stillness of the late afternoon
So clearly that even the quail in the sage
Leave off their calling to listen
And the doves are silent
Inside her narrow doorway
Long ropes of chili and dried yellow corn
Hang from wide rafters,
And twisted gourds, intricately patterned.
In the darkness above her smooth head
They are like ropes of jewels
Strung upon shadows.
When they move in the wind of early evening
Her bent shoulders are limned in restless color
And the two hands of her
Stained with crimson and with gold.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

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Crow in a Furrow

IN CALM detachment stands the crow—
Though caped in black, he's not forlorn—
For does not every watcher know
That after furrow comes the corn?

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by J. E. Bulloz, Paris

"LA JEUNESSE": *A Painting by Goya*

ALTHOUGH the Goya exhibition, held in Paris at the Museum of the Orangerie, last winter, revealed only a few aspects of this artist's work, it nevertheless provided an opportunity to study a representative group of his paintings.

"Youth," painted between 1814 and 1818 and lent by the Museum of Lille, is an excellent example of Goya's style. Although the picture has sometimes been called "Young Girls Out for a Walk," it gives more the impression of a carefree young woman who has stopped to read a letter while her *duenna* protects her from the sun with a tan-colored sunshade, held in such a way that the brick-red lining is silhouetted against the blue sky. The background of white buildings brings out forcibly the rich black of the girl's velvet gown, while the women washing clothes behind the two figures emphasize her youth.

Goya was born at Fuendetodos, in Aragon, at a time when there were no great painters in Spain. His arrival in Madrid from Rome has been described as "like a peal of thunder or a flash of lightning in the academic desert of the Spanish art in the eighteenth century."

This independent rebel artist was acclaimed by the Impressionists as the first of the modern school. While his technique was akin to that found in some of the "moderns," on whom his influence was considerable, his works were developed with the perfection of an old master. He therefore served as a link between the old and the new painting in a manner that could be understood by all.

Goya was regarded as the first great realist. Discarding tradition, he brought to his art a new spontaneity, reality, and sensitiveness. One art critic has well said: "He could be classic, romantic, even surrealist, but without that having any importance, because he was Goya." He claimed only three masters, Velasquez, Rembrandt, and nature.

Although Goya was court painter in Spain under four sovereigns, he was never, strictly speaking, a painter of the nobility. A friend of kings, he was also the idol of the people. For him, nothing was more important than to live, and he did this through expressing himself in his art.

It is said of Goya that he was already an art student at the age of twelve, and at eighty he declared that he was always learning.

A Mongolian Yurt

AFTER starting at three in the morning, we emerged on to the broad, open plain of Mongolia proper. . . .

Away across the plains we had seen some black spots with faint columns of blue smoke rising from them in the morning air. These were the yurts, or felt tents, of the Mongols, towards which we were making. On reaching them I found them to be very much what books of travel had led me to expect—dome-shaped, with a hole in the roof, made of a framework of lattice, with felt bound round on the outside. The inhabitants of one of them made room for me. A felt was spread out to lie on, and a couple of small tables placed by my side. All round the sides of the tent boxes and cupboards were neatly arranged, and at one end were some vases and images of Buddha. In the centre was the fireplace, situated directly beneath the hole in the roof. I was charmed with the comfort of the place. The Chinese inns, at which I had so far had to put up, were cold and draughty. Here the sun came streaming in through the hole in the top, and there were no draughts whatever. There was no dust either; and this being the tent of a well-to-do Mongol, it was clean and neatly arranged.

The whole family collected to see my things, and pulled my kit to pieces. The sponge was a great source of wonder; but what attracted them most of all was a concave shaving-mirror, which magnified and contorted the face in a marvellous way. They shrieked with laughter at it. . . .

It was a pleasure getting among these jolly, round-faced, ruddy-cheeked Mongols. . . . Altogether this was one of those bright days which throw all the hardships of travel far away into the shade, and make the traveller feel that the net result of all is the highest enjoyment. — SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND, in "The Heart of a Continent." (London: John Murray.)

Unerring Divine Counsel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE brings to mankind divine counsel applicable to every phase of daily life. He who accepts this counsel receives the purity, health, and peace that are its natural accompaniments.

In the tenth chapter of Luke's Gospel is found a record of Mary of Bethany, who set aside the things of the moment to receive instruction from Jesus. The tremendous value Jesus placed on his statements of Truth is shown in his commendation of her receptivity when he said (Luke 10:42), "But one thing is needful: and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her."

Mary listened to unerring counsel, and accepted the spiritual facts of Life which the Master presented. These truths were sufficient to uplift and spiritualize her thought, thus enabling her to understand her true selfhood, as the sinless, healthy, obedient, and joyful child of God. Truly did she choose the "good part"!

Actions result from thoughts. Therefore, correct human action follows corrected or purified thought. Christian Science reveals God as the loving Father-Mother of all. It reveals Him as Spirit, good, and His creation as like Himself, spiritual and good. Christian Science counsels each one to think from this correct basis; to know himself and his brother man as in reality the reflection of divine Love, as "altogether lovely"; to refuse to accept the false belief that the real man is material, the offspring of both evil and good, matter and Spirit.

The "mist" spoken of in the second chapter of Genesis gave a distorted sense of God's perfect, spiritual creation. Christian Science truly counsels one to base his thinking not on the mist of materiality, but on the truth of Being. The truth has been given to humanity through the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. With the scientific understanding gained from these books, the student sees through the falsity of materiality and demonstrates health and harmony as present facts of real being.

Through the revelation of God, infinite good, one finds that sin, sickness—all inharmony—are caused by ignorance of God and of His loving-kindness. And one sees, moreover, that they are correctable through right thinking. Mrs. Eddy writes on page vii of the Preface to Science and Health: "Ignorance of God is no longer the stepping-stone to faith. The only guarantee of obedience is a right apprehension of Him whom to know aright is Life eternal;" and on page xi she says: "The physical healing of Christian Science results now, as in Jesus' time, from the operation of divine Principle, before which sin and disease lose their reality in human consciousness and disappear as naturally and as necessarily as darkness gives place to light and sin to reformation."

Spiritual enlightenment is at hand. One may open his eyes and awaken now from the false dream of error that has deluded him into believing in sickness, sin, and hate, and others into strife.

Christian Science counsels each individual to think God's thoughts, and thus reflect His law in right action; in a word, to become conformed to godliness. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 212): "Jesus did his work, and left his glorious career for our example. On the shore of Gennesaret he tersely reminded his students of their worldly policy. They had suffered, and seen their error. This experience caused them to remember the reiterated warning of their Master and cast their nets on the right side. When they were fit to be blest, they received the blessing."

Turning sincerely to God for guidance in the minutiae of daily experience, one will always receive it. The only reason why one has seemed at times to be misguided is that he has not turned to God, good, but instead has accepted the false beliefs of mortal mind. The right way is discernible and demonstrable by all who seek it in the only way it may be found, namely, through intelligent listening to the Word, or counsel, of God. This good way is so to reflect the government of God in daily life that one supports all righteous endeavor to bring about better government on earth; so industriously to maintain unity with the Father that His attributes of wisdom, justice, goodness, understood and expressed, will elevate one's human character and business to their proper sphere of service and goodness.

One may ask, Am I to ignore the wrong, human conditions that I daily perceive, and say "peace" to evil? No; Christian Science counsels that in seeking a corrective course for earthly woes we shall let our thought be stayed on the real facts of being; that we shall reject the evidence which material sense presents, and rest in the understanding of God's allness, His goodness and willingness to redeem, to heal, and to bless all.

This scientific attitude equips us with the wisdom necessary to apply the saving law of God in all circumstances: One will also be led to know when to speak and when to remain silent, when to stand still and when to act. In the ninth chapter of Isaiah the advent of Truth in human thought is rightly heralded as "Counsellor."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Falling Petals

THE petals drift down,
The cherry petals drift over my eyes;
The air is white with their good-bys
To the boughs.
Spring is tall and cool
And gentler than rain.
Spring is a gray crane
Standing quietly
In a blue pool.

ELIZABETH BOHM

EL CONSEJO DIVINO INERRABLE

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA CIENCIA CRISTIANA trae a la humanidad el consejo divino que es aplicable a toda fase de la experiencia diaria. El que acepte este consejo, recibirá la pureza, la salud y la paz que son sus resultados naturales.

En el capítulo diez del Evangelio de San Lucas se recuerda un relato de María de Betania, la cual se apartó de las cosas efímeras para recibir las instrucciones de Jesús. El valor extraordinario que Jesús dió a sus explicaciones de la Verdad se revela en su alabanza de la receptividad que ella demostraba, cuando dijo: "Mas una sola cosa es necesaria; y María ha escogido la buena parte, que no le será quitada."

María escuchó el consejo inerrable y aceptó las verdades espirituales de la Vida que el Maestro presentó. Estas verdades fueron suficientes para elevar y espiritualizar su pensamiento, capacitándola de ésta manera para comprender su verdadero "yo" como hija de Dios, pura, sana, obediente y contenta. ¡Por cierto que escogió ella la "buena parte"!

Las acciones son los resultados de pensamientos. Así es que de una manera de pensar purificada o corregida deben nacer acciones humanas correctas. La Ciencia Cristiana revela a Dios como amante Padre-Madre de todos nosotros. Le revela como Espíritu, el bien, y Su creación como semejanza Suya, espiritual y buena. La Ciencia Cristiana aconseja a cada uno de nosotros que piense bajo este punto de vista correcto, que se reconozca a sí mismo y a su semejante como representando en realidad el reflejo del Amor divino, "del todo amable". y que se niegue a aceptar la creencia de que el hombre sea material, el hijo tanto del mal como del bien, de la materia como del Espíritu.

La "neblina" mencionada en el segundo capítulo del Génesis produjo un concepto torcido de la creación perfecta y espiritual de Dios. La Ciencia Cristiana nos aconseja que no fundemos nuestros pensamientos en la neblina de la materialidad, sino en la verdad de la existencia. La verdad fué revelada a la humanidad por medio de la Biblia y del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy. Con el entendimiento científico que logra de estos libros, el discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana puede penetrar la neblina errónea de la materialidad, y demostrar la salud y la armonía como hechos actuales de la existencia verdadera.

Por medio de la revelación de Dios, el bien infinito, se descubre que el pecado, la enfermedad—toda discordia—son causados por la ignorancia de Dios y de Su bondad. Y se descubre además que esos males se pueden remediar por una manera de pensar correcta. Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página vii del Prefacio a SCIENCE AND HEALTH: "La ignorancia de Dios ya no forma escalón para la fé. La única garantía para la obediencia es una comprensión correcta de El, cuyo conocimiento significa Vida eterna", y en la página xi dice: "La curación corpórea de la Ciencia Cristiana es ahora, lo mismo que en los tiempos de Jesús, el resultado de un entendimiento de la operación del Principio divino ante el cual el pecado y la enfermedad pierden su realidad en la conciencia humana y desaparecen tan natural y tan necesariamente como la obscuridad cede a la luz y el pecado a la reforma."

La iluminación espiritual está a nuestro alcance ahora mismo. Cualquiera puede abrir sus ojos y despertar de su sueño erróneo que le ha engañado, haciéndole creer en la realidad de la enfermedad, el pecado y el odio, o sea, en la discordia.

La Ciencia Cristiana aconseja a todo individuo pensar los pensamientos de Dios, reflejando de esta manera la ley de Dios en acciones correctas; es decir, ponerse de acuerdo con lo divino. En su obra MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe (pág. 212): "Jesús llevó a cabo su obra y dejó su gloriosa carrera para nuestro ejemplo. En las riberas del lago de Genesaret reprobó severamente a sus discípulos por sus prácticas materialistas. Habían sufrido y habían reconocido su error. Esta experiencia les recordó las amonestaciones reiteradas de su Maestro y les hizo echar su red del 'lado derecho'. En cuanto estuvieron preparados para la bendición, la recibieron."

Cuando uno se vuelve con sinceridad hacia Dios en busca de dirección para los pormenores de la vida cotidiana, puede estar seguro de encontrarla. La única razón por qué uno ha parecido a veces perder su camino, es porque no se ha vuelto a Dios, el bien, sino que ha aceptado las creencias erróneas de la mente mortal. El camino correcto puede reconocerse y usarse por todos aquellos que lo buscan, y la única manera como puede encontrarse es escuchando inteligentemente la Palabra, o el consejo, de Dios. Este buen camino significa reflejar el gobierno de Dios en la vida diaria, de tal manera que se puedan apoyar todos los esfuerzos justos que se hagan para producir mejor gobierno sobre la tierra; significa mantener nuestra unidad con el Padre tan diligentemente que Sus atributos de sabiduría, justicia y bondad, comprendidos y expresados, puedan elevar nuestro carácter humano y nuestra ocupación a su propia esfera de servicio y de excelencia.

Tal vez se pregunte: ¿Pero es que debo ignorar las condiciones humanas tan erróneas que veo alrededor mío y decir "paz" al mal? ¡Por cierto que no! La Ciencia Cristiana nos aconseja que al buscar remedio para los males de esta tierra apoyemos nuestro pensamiento en los hechos verdaderos de la existencia, y que rechacemos la evidencia que el sentido material presenta, descansando en la comprensión de la totalidad de Dios, y en Su bondad y Su deseo de redimir, sanar y bendecir a todos.

Esta actitud científica nos equipa con la sabiduría que hace falta para aplicar la ley salvadora de Dios bajo todas las circunstancias. Esto nos ayudará también a saber cuando hay que hablar y cuando hay que callar, cuando es el tiempo para obrar y cuando para detenerse En el capítulo nueve de Isaías la llegada de la Verdad en el pensamiento humano se ha anunciado con razón como la venida de un "Consejero".

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Emersonian Politics

THE tendencies of the times favor the idea of self-government. . . . The movement in this direction has been very marked in modern history. . . . This is a purely moral force. . . . It promises a recognition of higher rights than those of personal freedom, or the security of property. A man has a right to be employed, to be trusted, to be loved, to be revered. The power of love, as the basis of a state, has never been tried. We must not imagine that all things are lapsing into confusion, . . . nor doubt that roads can be built, letters carried, and the fruit of labor secured, when the government of force is at an end. . . . There will always be a government of force, where men are selfish; and when they are pure enough to abjure the code of force, they will be wise enough to see how these public ends of the post-office, of the highway, of commerce, and the exchange of property, of museums and libraries, of institutions of art and science, can be answered. — From "Politics," an Essay by RALPH WALDO EMERSON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 16, 1938

King Solomon Seaport on Red Sea Excavated

Yale Announces Results of Digging Done at Point Near Aqabah

Site Long Unknown

Copper Smelting Plant and Quantity of Pottery Among Finds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 16—King Solomon's seaport on the shores of the Red Sea has been excavated by Dr. Nelson Glueck, Director of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, it was announced here today by Prof. Millar Burrows of Yale University, President of the American Schools of Oriental Research. The expedition was supported by a grant from the American Philosophical Society.

The exact location of Solomon's seaport had long been unknown, Dr. Burrows said, but recent exploration near Aqabah and subsequent excavation laid bare the site, which is now known to the Arabs as Tell el-Kheleifeh. Aqabah is located at the northern end of the Gulf of Aqabah, which is the eastern arm of the Red Sea, the Gulf of Suez being the western arm.

"The Bible notes in connection with the splendor of Solomon's reign that with the help of Hiram, King of Tyre, he built a fleet of ships at 'Ezion-geber which is beside Eloth on the shore of the Red Sea in the land of Edom' (I Kings 9:26)," Professor Burrows stated. "With these vessels commerce was carried on directly with southern Arabia and thus indirectly with India. It is probable that the visit of the Queen of Sheba, which is narrated immediately after the construction of the merchant fleet, was inspired in part by the fear that Solomon's marine enterprise would diminish her revenues from the trade which passed by caravan through her territory. About a century later Jehoshaphat, King of Judah, attempted to revive Solomon's commercial exploit, but his fleet was destroyed, doubtless by a storm at Ezion-geber (I Kings '2:48)."

Another Campaign

Dr. Glueck's discoveries are so important that another campaign is planned for next year, Professor Burrows announced.

The seaport, which flourished from the 10th to the 8th century B. C., occupied itself with three things according to the finds made at Tell el-Kheleifeh: the smelting of copper, the manufacture of copper implements, particularly spearheads, fishhooks, nails; and sea trade, building of ships, and fishing. In addition there was weaving, Dr. Glueck reports, for the finds include ropes, baskets, and mats. The pottery found at the site has been extensive and of a unique type, he says.

The seaport today is about half a mile from the shore. This fact puzzled the natural scientists, but after a month of excavation at the site, they found the reason.

"The prevailing wind here is from the north," Dr. Glueck reported. "Day in and day out, there is an unceasing flow of sand from the Arabah, which moves seaward. "The shallow rooms at the north end of of the mound, which we cleared out at the beginning of the season, had to be cleared out again. They had more than half filled up with sand. When occasionally a proper sandstorm blows, a layer of three to five centimetres of sand may be found extending all the way from the mound down to the very edge of the water. We have not attempted any scientific measurements, but it is obvious that the seashore is being extended southward at the rate of about a couple of centimetres a year. Over a period of 3,000 years it is easy to see how the site has constantly receded from the sea, or rather, more exactly, how the sea has retreated from it."

Reason Apparent

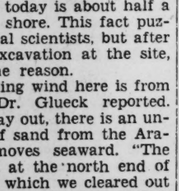
Why the builders of the city should have chosen this site, exposed to the full blast of the winds from the north, was apparent when the archaeologists made a more detailed examination of the copper smelting works of the ancient town.

The melting and refining plant occupies the entire northwest of the mound, and is the only complete plant of its kind which is so extensive and so comparatively intact in

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair weather tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight, with lowest temperature near 50 degrees; fresh northwesterly winds, diminishing tonight.

For Central New England on Wednesday: milder weather is in prospect, with some possibility of occasional showers.

New England States: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds, diminishing tonight; fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period May 16 to May 21, 1938, inclusive

North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair, except showers Wednesday or Thursday. Warmer middle of the week and colder by Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	47	47	Minneapolis	46	42
Bermuda	68	68	New Orleans	70	66
Chicago	50	46	New York	52	48
Denver	50	48	Norfolk	56	56
Helena	42	42	Philadelphia	56	50
Kansas City	60	60	St. Louis	60	58
Los Angeles	54	54	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	74	70	Washington	58	54

A—7:30 a. m., May 16
B—Minimum, May 15.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:42 a. m., height 9.8 feet.
Tuesday 2:16 p. m., height 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8.29 p. m.

Judge Fosdick to Hear Charges of Jury Fixing

In Boston Today

Trial Scheduled To Open Tuesday

Edmund L. Dolan, J. Walter Quinn, Harold P. Simpson and Robert E. Dinsmore are scheduled to go on trial in Suffolk Superior Court tomorrow on charges of conspiring to bribe jurors in connection with the trial of Dolan, Quinn and Edward J. Supple on indictments for conspiracy to steal from the City of Boston and other charges arising from the Legal Securities Corporation dealings. These dealings occurred when Dolan was City Treasurer.

The four men to be tried for contempt in the jury-fixing conspiracy will go before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick without a jury.

Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle will prosecute the case for District Attorney William J. Foley.

Dolan's counsel are Timothy F. Callahan and Edward M. Dangel. Quinn is represented by Francis X Hurley, former State Auditor.

Stickerless Autos Held Up

Fifty inspectors of the State Motor Vehicle Division were on the roads of Massachusetts today checking cars as to whether they have their semi-annual inspection stickers or not.

It is the usual device of Registrar Frank A. Goodwin to hasten the proess of semi-annual inspections. While brakes and lights may be examined any time during May, Mr. Goodwin believes he will hasten this process by putting his inspectors out two weeks early.

Cars that are inspected, of course, are permitted to drive on. Those uninspected are given verbal warnings, unless they are found to be in dangerous condition, in which case they are required to have immediate attention under penalty of losing their licenses.

End to Old Colony Line Held Menaced

Refusal by the State Department of Public Utilities to permit the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to abandon 88 passenger stations along its Old Colony line would be tantamount to complete abandonment of the entire Old Colony service, according to representatives of the railroad today.

This warning was issued by Harry W. Dorrigan, executive assistant to the railroad's Board of Trustees, at a public hearing during which it was pointed out that the Old Colony

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Another Alleged Mail Thief Held

Joseph P. Kelley of Forest Hills, arrested yesterday by postal inspectors, was held in $20,000 bail today by United States Commissioner Harry N. Guterman. Kelley, the third of an alleged mail truck robbery gang to be arrested, was charged with aiding and abetting the theft of a mail truck in Newtonville last January.

Two others, Andrew J. MacDonald of Watertown and his brother, William J. MacDonald of Brighton, are in jail on default of $20,000 bail. They are charged variously with mail robberies in Grove Hall, Roxbury, and in Arlington.

Building Material Imports Are Heavy

Building materials—that business barometer which normally signifies the dual approach of spring and a busy building season—are coming into Boston in large volumes as part of the influx of commodities constituting our foreign trade.

Figures released today by Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs, show that last week's business of the port included the arrival of more than 6,000,000 pounds of cement from Belgium, 5,000 bundles of wallboard from Scandinavian countries, 8,183 pieces of Philippine mahogany from Manila, and nearly 300,000 feet of spruce lumber from Nova Scotia.

In addition to these imports, nearly 1,000,000 feet of Douglas fir arrived at Boston from American ports from Oregon, Washington, and California.

Commerce for last week was substantially larger than the previous week, although below the high level of a year ago.

Mr. McGrath today said that imports for consumption last week were $100,000 ahead of the previous week; imports for warehouse ahead by $165,000; withdrawals from warehouse gained $7,000 and duties collected were nearly $38,000.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending May 14,1938	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$2,106,732	$6,567,741
Imports for Warehouse	276,387	642,060
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	205,999	740,659
Duties collected	305,786	1,601,940
Wool Imports (lbs)	59,942	3,943,214
	Fiscal Year July 1 to May 14	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	19,456,725	140,158,978
Duties collected	$18,104,689	$41,209,048

$135,000 Fuller Suit Dismissed

A suit for $135,000, brought against the Commonwealth by the George A. Fuller Company, was dismissed in the Massachusetts Superior Court today by Judge Francis J. Good.

Representatives of the Fuller Company contended that the State actually owed it $367,220.60 for materials and labor furnished during the building of the Concord Turnpike. After hearings before the Governor and Executive Council in December, 1936, however, it was voted to pay the company a compromise sum of $135,000.

Because of the Attorney General's disapproval, the $135,000 was never paid. Judge Good ruled today that the compromise and settlement were both ineffective without the approval of the Emergency Public Works Commission. This approval has not been secured.

Refugees Arrive From Austria

The first refugees from Austria to reach Boston came in today aboard the United States Lines steamer American Trader from London.

Aboard was Dr. Alfred Rechnitzer of Vienna with his wife. He stated that they had fled the country just before Hitler arrived to take over the country. From there he went to London finally to come to this country.

There were 28 passengers on board, most of whom will go on to New York. A general cargo was landed at East Boston, and the ship will resume its trip this afternoon.

Maine Political Circles Quiet With Primary Six Weeks Away

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 16—With the June primary a little more than six weeks distant, the marked tranquillity in Maine political circles indicates little interest in the balloting or else that new methods of campaigning are far removed from the customary ballyhoo attending a political campaign.

To date Governor Barrows, Republican, opposed for re-election by State Senator Roy L. Fernald, has scarcely replied to the sweeping charges which have been hurled against his administration by his opponent whose campaign has so far provided the only "kick" of the primary contests. The Governor has taken the position, ably backed by Old Guard Republicans and friendly legislators, that his economy program, pension record and financial standing provide sufficient fodder for Mr. Fernald's defeat and are so well known they need no reiteration at political rallies.

The Fernald campaign in the opinion of some observers has bogged down after a flying start in which Senator Fernald capitalized on his opposition to the sales tax and Governor Barrows' approval of it. It is feared by some Fernald supporters that he has fired too many of his best shots in target practice before the main event, and some who conceded Mr. Fernald up to 30,000 votes have curtailed their estimates of his strength. Only ardent supporters are willing to predict his nomination.

Mr. Fernald, however, is confidently discussing State issues. In a speech last week he appeared to have reached the height of optimism by discussing his plans for re-election in 1940. He is continuing his relentless attacks upon the Barrows' Administration and combining his speeches with intensive personal canvassing throughout the State.

* * *

Townsendites Active

A factor in Maine politics is the Townsend movement, and the position of importance it appears to have hewn for itself, despite the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Job-Aid Plan Faces Test In New Hampshire

Amendment Would Permit State to Lend Funds to Create Work

Governor in Favor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 16—Gov. Francis P. Murphy's hithertofore unconstitutional plan for industrial rehabilitation and unemployment absorption through State loans to private industries may be possible if the constitutional amendment filed by Attorney Charles Barnard Friday is approved by the State Constitutional Convention and next fall by voters at the regular election.

It is generally recognized that the proposed amendment has Administration backing and the Governor has made it plain he would like to see the Constitution modernized to permit adoption of his plan. The resolution says "that the State may loan or give money or credit to any person or corporation when the General Court considers such loan or gift will be for the common benefit of the whole community and that thereby employment will be given to those who otherwise would be in need."

Bars "Little RFC"

It is understood that if this amendment is written into the Constitution, the next session of the Legislature will be asked to enact legislation setting up machinery for extension of such loans or gifts. Governor Murphy intimates that he does not intend to permit the system to operate in competition with established banking facilities or become a "Little RFC." Businesses or individuals receiving such loans or gifts, it is said, would be strong enough financially to be able to obtain either a bank or RFC loan. The measure would require that such assistance be for the benefit of employment and the community as a whole. In this respect loans would be made with the condition that they create new employment, maintain present employment, or allow an existing enterprise to expand its employment.

To carry out his program, Governor Murphy would use state funds that otherwise would be used for direct relief. The Chief Executive considers direct relief a "one-shot" proposition providing only the purchasing power represented by actual expenditures. He feels the same amount of money employed through his industrial rehabilitation program would create many times that amount in pay rolls and purchasing power, the State would obtain repayment of the greater part of the money, and interest charges would pay the expense of administration. The only real solution for unemployment, according to Governor Murphy, is employment in private business. As security for its investment, the State would be able to take stock, bonds, notes, or mortgages.

Amendments Filed

At closing time for filing proposed constitutional amendments, Ora Craig, Clerk of the Convention, had more than 30 in his possession. The greater part of these covered attempts to alter the State tax system and change the legislative system, including limitation of legislative sessions. One provides for election of a Lieutenant Governor, another would prevent diversion of motor-vehicle and gasoline tax revenue from other than the Motor Vehicle, Highway, and State Police Departments. One resolution provides that voters elect the Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General rather than leave their selection to a joint vote of the House and Senate.

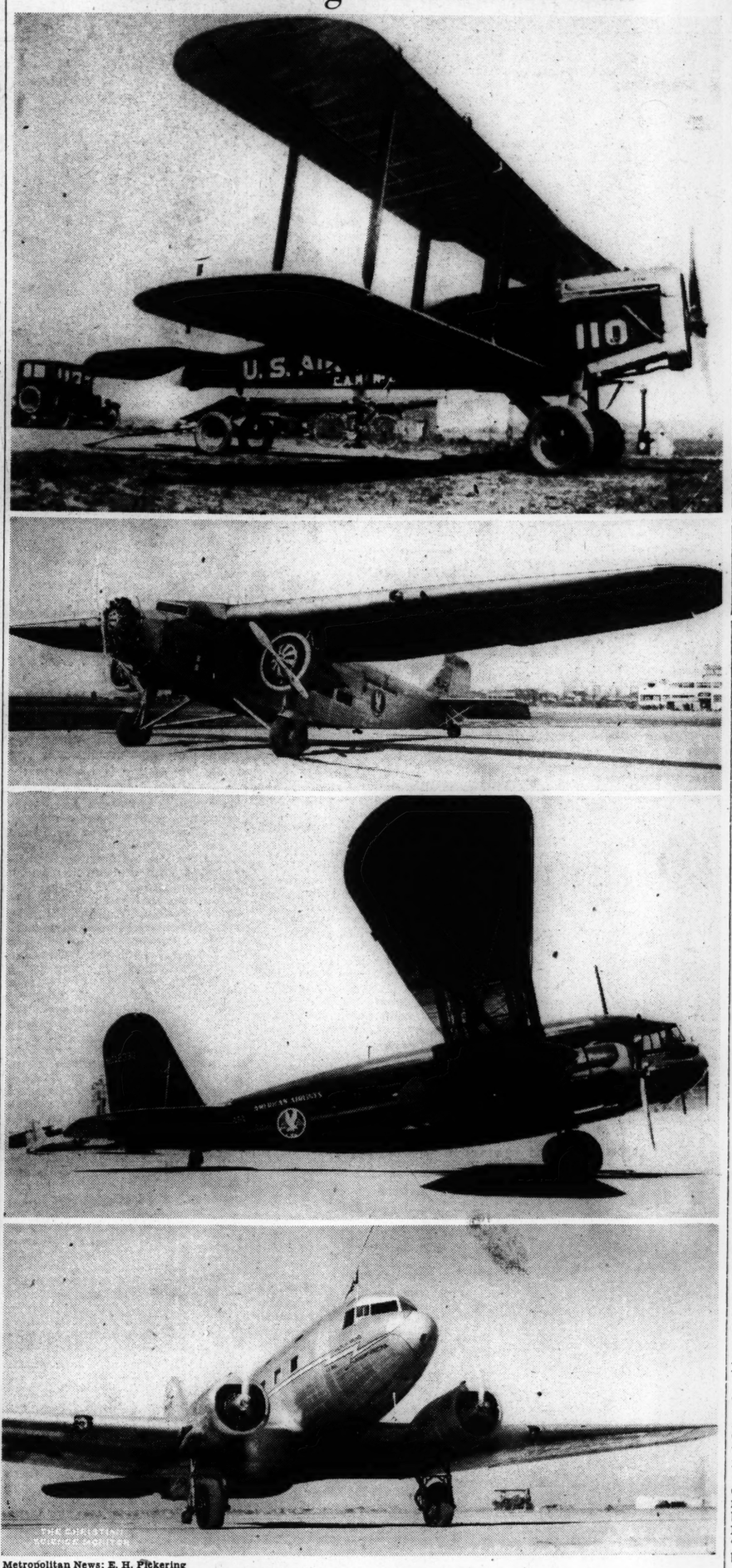
The move to broaden the State tax system, including provisions for enactment of State income tax legislation, appears to be in opposition to plans of the Governor. Mr. Murphy is understood to feel that the State has sufficient sources of revenue and that solution for the present tax problem is reduction of governmental expenses and placing of all new ventures on a self-supporting basis. The Governor intimates the entire State burden on local taxpayers may be eliminated within two years, without any new State taxes.

Paying Projects

Administration leaders point to the self-liquidating projects undertaken since the Governor took office,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Record of Progress in the Air Mail



Metropolitan News; E. H. Pickering

Four Types of Planes Used in a Little More Than a Decade

U. S. Army Biplane, First Used to Fly the Mail
Tri-Engined Ford Air Liner, First Genuine Transport Plane
Twin-Engined Curtiss Condor, a Refinement in Air Service
Flagship Arizona of the American Airlines, Type Now in Service

'First' Air Mail in New England

The "aviation acorn," from which grew the sturdy oak of commercial nation-wide air mail, was first planted in New England.

Celebrations throughout the country this week mark the thirteenth year that letters have ridden through the skies. Early in 1925 Colonial Air Lines was awarded the first commercial air mail contract under the recently passed Kelly Air Mail Bill to carry the mails between Boston, Hartford and New York.

But it was 21 years ago that a little single-engined plane took off from Naugatuck, Conn., with passengers for Hartford. The recently organized Bee Line, it was a true Yankee beginning and may be listed as one of the most important air debuts. For just as New England saw the commercial possibilities of the clipper ships, so later, Yankee entrepreneurs saw the commercial possibilities of aviation.

The Bee Line owners, who probably never thought that they were laying the foundation for a nation-wide air service, changed their name to Colonial Air Lines. Shortly after the company was awarded the mail contract it merged with Eastern Air Transportation, Inc., and became the Colonial Air Transport, Inc.

Left East Boston

It was not until July 1, 1926, that the first air mail was flown by Colonial from a converted mud flat in East Boston to Had[illegible] Field, N. J., then the terminus of the air mail. Talbot Freeman, who piloted a Fokker Universal plane on this first trip had Governor Trumbull of Connecticut as a passenger. Thereafter mail operations were carried on with two Fokker planes and a Curtiss Lark with a round trip each day between Boston and New York. When the airway was lighted the schedule was changed to a day trip and a night trip.

The first experimental night service in the United States was inaugurated by Colonial in April, 1927, using a tri-motor Fokker. Eventually Colonial expanded into Canadian Colonial, which was awarded the first foreign air mail contract between New York and Montreal, and Colonial Western, which began to fly out of Albany to Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, and Cleveland.

Meanwhile a small group of New York financiers in 1929 began linking various small lines in the United States under the name of the Aviation Corporation. These lines included Colonial and its subsidiaries, Universal Aviation and Embry-Riddle. Universal, which was operating between Cleveland and Chicago, was a merger with Robertson Aircraft,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

House Orders Committee To Report Budget

Deadlock Between Hurley and Legislature Is Ended by Action

Feud Over Radio

Republicans and Democrats Put Blame for Impasse on Other's Steps

The Legislative-Governor Hurley deadlock resulting from the Senate killing of the $76,055,056 Massachusetts budget was dissolved today when the House of Representatives adopted an order calling upon the House Ways and Means Committee to report out a new appropriation bill.

The order, filed by Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican Whip, was adopted without a dissenting vote and without debate. Representative Horace T. Cahill, Republican Speaker of the House, failed to take the floor to explain the budget procedure, as had been planned previously.

The deadlock had existed since last Thursday when the Senate definitely killed the record-sized budget which contained a $5,000,000 increase in State highway appropriations. Gov. Charles F. Hurley has refused to send in a new budget saying, under the Constitution, he had performed his duty by submitting the original $72,488,502 budget. This stand he repeated today in a special message to the Legislature which was read in the House a few minutes before the Herter order had been adopted.

Order Submitted

Mr. Herter submitted the order after the Republican-controlled House Rules Committee had met to discuss budget procedure.

As a result of today's action, the budget is now back at "scratch" as one House member declared. The House Ways and Means Committee, Representative Albert F. Bigelow, its Chairman, said, will meet later to discuss a new appropriations program which, it is believed, has been predetermined as the result of week-end G. O. P. conferences.

Unless present plans are changed, the Committee will hold a public hearing and will be prepared to bring in a new budget tomorrow afternoon at which time the "battle of the budget" will resume.

Steps Retraced

Never before in Massachusetts history has the Legislature faced such a situation. The Senate killing of the budget has forced the Legislature to retrace practically all its previous steps.

It is anticipated the Ways and Means budget will approximate $71,000,000 observers believe the Committee will reduce only the disputed highway item.

Legislative observers are watching to detect possible gubernatorial pressure to force readoption of the $76,000,000 program. The Governor publicly has contended he still supports his original budget, but G. O. P. leaders have charged the Governor's office exerted patronage pressure upon Republican members to obtain votes for the $5,000,000 state highway increase. The latter fund, G. O. P. spokesmen insist, would be used for patronage distribution during the coming election.

Following adoption of the Herter order, Mr. Cahill announced indefinite postponement of a scheduled ball game between Democratic and Republican members of the House "and not because of rain." The budget was the unspoken reason for postponement.

Action in Senate

While the House was adopting the new budget order, Senator Thomas M. Burke, Democrat of Boston, was seeking unanimous consent of the Senate to consider the budget as not having been acted upon. Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, Republican Floor Leader, objected to the proposal which would have reopened the budget fight in the Senate.

Prior to the Burke maneuver, Senator Donald W. Nicholson, Republican of Wareham, received unanimous consent of the Senate to make a statement in which he charged it was the Governor's duty to submit a new budget.

"I don't know whether we can impeach the Governor for neglect of duty, but I do know that if this budget remains in an impasse the Governor will be impeached by the electorate at the next election.

Constitution Cited

"The Constitution requires that the Governor submit a budget, and if he would do that we would not be sitting here making faces, being stubborn, and trying to see which is right and which is wrong. Either the Governor is stubborn or bulldeaded. It is the Governor who has got to answer for this mess."

Mr. Burke answered Mr. Nicholson by saying, "Under the Constitution the Governor has submitted his budget, but the House Ways and Means Committee has tried to make a political football out of it."

Debate Over Radio

The Herter move follows Republican and Democratic radio disputes over the budget tangle last night, the result of which has been the discharge of 1,269 State employees. Of these, 1,259 have been laid off in the State Department of Public Works, William F. Callahan, Democratic Commissioner, contending Senate action in killing the budget left no other alternative because of a shortage of funds. Ten examiners in the State Department of Civil Service have also been laid off pending passage of the budget, thus tieing up correction of more than 25,000 examination papers from applicants

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
March "Pomp and Circumstance" Elgar
First Movement (Allegro moderato) "Unfinished" Symphony Schubert
Song of the Evening Star, "Tannhäuser" Wagner
"Finlandia," Symphony Poem Sibelius
Waltz Scene from "Faust" Gounod
The Lost Chord Sullivan
Trumpet solo: Rogert Voisin
Ouverture Solennelle "1812" Tchaikovsky
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes Strauss
Hora Staccato (Roumanian) Dinicu-Heifetz
Procession of the Sardar from the "Caucasian Sketches" Ippolitov-Ivanoff
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Shubert—
"Pins and Needles," a musical revue. Music and lyrics by Harold J. Rome. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Strand—
Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer in "Tovarich." Also "Thank You Mr. Moto," with Peter Lorre.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—

Maureen O'Sullivan, Robert Taylor, and Lionel Barrymore in "A Yank at Oxford." Also "A Slight Case of Murder," featuring Edward G. Robinson. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Exeter—
Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen in "Island of the Sky." 1:50, 4:50, 7:55. Also "A Yank at Oxford." With Robert Taylor and M. O'Sullivan.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Scollay and Modern—
"In Old Chicago" with Tyrone Power and Alice Faye. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:15 Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Tip Off Girls." Scollay 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
"Sinners in Paradise," starring John Boles, Madge Evans and Bruce Cabot. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:30. Stage show: Al Pearce, with CBS Ford Radio Show Elmer Blurt, Tizzie Lish, and others.

State and Orpheum—
"Merrily We Live," co-starring Constance Bennett and Brian Aherne. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Judge Hardy's Children." Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Boston—
"The Crime of Dr. Hallet," with Ralph Bellamy and Josephine Hutchinson. 11 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 9:50. Stage: Nils Thor Granlund and his new revue, "Broadway After Dark."

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Dead End," with Humphrey Bogart and Sylvia Sidney. Also "Artists and Models," featuring Jack Benny, Ida Lupino, Richard Arlen, Gail Patrick, Donald Meek and Martha Raye. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fine Arts—
"Life Dances On," with English subtitles (Un Carnet de Bal). 1, 3, 5:10, 7:20, 9:20. "News of the Day," 1, 2:45, 4:50, 7, 9. Also "Mickey Mouse." 2:55, 5, 7:10, 9:10.

University—
Deanna Durbin in "Mad About Music." 3, 6:05, 9:25. Also "First Hundred Years," starring Robert Montgomery. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Hub—
"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," starring Fredric March and Miriam Hopkins. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Easy Living," with Jean Arthur and Edward Arnold. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Tremont—
Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald in "Rose Marie." Also Wallace Beery in "Old Hutch." Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"The Ship That Died," "The New York Yankees," "Tom Kennedy & Monte Collins," "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
"Love on a Budget," with the Jones Family, 2:09, 5:14, 8:19, and "Mad About Music," starring Deanna Durbin and Herbert Marshall. 3:29, 6:45, 9:43.

Uptown—
"Mad About Music," starring Deanna Durbin and Herbert Marshall. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05. Also "Condemned Women," with Sally Eilers. 2:40, 5:45, 8:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Beloved Brat," with Bonita Granville, Dolores Costello and Donald Crisp. Fenway: 12:45, 3:25, 6:10, 8:55. Paramount: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Also "Four Men and a Prayer," featuring Loretta Young. Fenway: 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

Metropolitan—
The Ritz Brothers in "Kentucky Moonshine." 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 10. Also "Stolen Heaven," with Gene Raymond, Glenda Farrell and Lewis Stone. 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:30.

Brookline Village—
"Mama Runs Wild." 1:50, 4:50, 8:05. Also "A Yank at Oxford," with Maureen O'Sullivan and Robert Taylor. 3:10, 6:10, 9:20.

Music

Steinert Hall—
Song recital by Marie Timmons, soprano. Herbert Wilkins, accompanist. 162 Boylston Street. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Sayward will conduct a guidance tour on The Tree in Design. 11 a. m.

Old State House—

A regular meeting of the Bostonian Society will be held in the Council Chamber, Old State House. Washington Street. Aston Hall Blackington will present Historical and Pictorial Boston, especially arranged lecture, illustrated by nearly 200 lantern slides. 2:30.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Mozart at the Pops

The Arts in Boston

An octet of Boston Symphony men presented a Serenade for wind instruments by Mozart (K. No. 388) before a gathering of Simmons College women and their friends, and other people, at Symphony Hall last evening. Two oboes, two clarinets, two bassoons and two French horns, they were the equivalent of a boat crew on the river; and a hard-pulling, well-styled eight they were—Messrs. Speyer, Devergie, Valerio, Mazzeo, Allard, Panenka, Valkenier, and MacDonald, with Mr. Fiedler the steersman.

Wind instrument performance is liable to get out of hearing soon after the start, as a shell speeding in the course is apt to recede from sight. But any ear, even the most casual, could follow the serenaders for the first quarter (Allegro) and an attentive one could easily stay with them for the second (Andante). As for the third (Minuet) and the final (Allegro) they were another matter. The piece, though bearing a light title, was pretty serious, some persons might say, for the Pops, though worth the while of students, everyone would admit. For Mozart in all his tender charm and his mastery of wood and brass tone coloring was there for them to enjoy, especially in the Andante.

A Mozart work, too, opened the occasion—Overture to "Marriage of Figaro"—not to be heard in the opera houses so skillfully executed. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony succeeded the Overture, put on in good B. S. O. manner, notwithstanding a driving tempo from the baton. Ravel's "Bolero," in mid-program, got rather out of hand in respect of volume of sound; or noise, if anyone prefers to say so. The little work can be interpreted so that the listener scarcely realizes, until the end, that it is a study in crescendo—the old illusion of a band approaching from afar. It is a high refinement, truly, of that pleasant device; and accordingly the tapping of the drum should sound, at the beginning, as coming from miles, let us say, away; and at the conclusion, not much nearer than the next town. They tell of Eugene Goossens that soon after making the acquaintance of the "Bolero," he won a wager, whistling its wayward tune from first note to last. Perhaps conductors ought to whistle more, to keep their music from becoming in their imaginations too big and grandiose. W. P. T.

Hazel Hayes

Soloist in the Performance of Excerpts From "Walküre," to Be Given on Wagner Night at the Symphony Hall Pop Concerts, Next Sunday

WPA Prints and Water Colors

The present exhibition of water colors and prints by members of the Federal Art Project is one of the most praiseworthy yet shown. It reveals the corps of artists giving their best and making every effort towards improvement. We see so many aquarelles in the course of a season that our susceptibilities are likely to be dulled at this late date, but there is one quality that is invariably welcome and exhilarating, and that is spontaneity and freshness in performance.

Many aquarellists live amongst us, and we have in Boston a good sustaining tradition in this medium. But each painter must learn anew, discover for himself that the very facility in handling may be an impediment. It is easy to toss off something pleasant and light; it is not easy to discipline the fluid brush within the bounds of a good rhythmic design. The Federal exhibition reveals how responsible our water colorists have become, how they prefer to undertake what is complex and challenging in intricate composition, novel color scheme, dramatic mood.

Among pictures which claim attention for appealing qualities are those by Russell West, Prescott Jones, Philip von Saltza, Frank Carson, William Hazleton, Benjamin Katcoff, Leon Hovsepian, Vernon Smith. Among monotypes are attractive contributions from Joseph diGiusto, Gordon Ham, and Fritz Fuglister.

The print and drawing section, less prominent and commanding, contains some notable work. The admirable prints of Lawrence Kupferman add to his repertoire of portraits of houses deftly and feelingly depicted. Samuel Greene shows a special poetic gift in such scenes as "Joppa Flats." John Gregory continues his atmospheric portrayals of Provincetown. D. A.

Belgian Cabinet Member Former M.I.T. Professor

BRUSSELS, May 16 (AP)—A former professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology has taken over the job of building business confidence and directing Belgium's agricultural development.

He is Paul Heymans, who taught at M. I. T. from 1924 to 1926, and who was named Minister of the Economic and Agriculture Department in the Cabinet formed last night by Paul Henri Spaak, Moderate Socialist.

Mr. Heymans, a Roman Catholic, banker-engineer, was named with Max Leo Gerard, Finance Minister, as key ministers to cope with the nation's pressing financial and economic problems.

Mr. Gerard checked a money panic in 1936, during the first government of Paul Van Zeeland, and Mr. Heymans, entering the Cabinet for the first time, has a reputation for sound management and economic enterprise. He has been Governor of the Government-controlled National Society for Industrial Credits.

Premier Paul Emile Janson quit Friday.

Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

alleged and reputed rugged conservatism of Maine Republicans.

Maine's three Republican Congressmen were pledged to the Townsend movement before they went to Washington and have kept strictly in line under the watchful eye of their Townsend-minded constituents. Now they are up for reelection and in return for the support they are credited with having given to the Townsend movement in Washington the Townsend clubs of Maine are planning to work hard for them. Clubs throughout the State are extremely active, ready to support either Republican or Democrat so long as he professes belief in their doctrine. Already former Governor Brann, (D), has indorsed their cause and increased its political prestige. In so doing, Mr. Brann has gone a step farther than either Governor Barrows or Senator Fernald, to date.

Budget Action: Cahill Aims To Snap Deadlock

(Continued from Page 9)

for Unemployment Compensation Commission positions.

As one of the chief radio debaters, Mr. Cahill countered Democratic charges that the $76,000,000 budget was a Republican budget by insisting the $5,000,000 increase in highway appropriations as contained in that budget was supported by the Governor's office through extensive undercover lobbying.

Lobbying Charges

"Through his own appointees, Commissioner Callahan and other Department officials and assistants," Mr. Cahill said, "the Governor lobbied the Legislature to win passage of the inflated budget. Without assistance from some Republican votes, success would not have been possible. All sorts of promises to build all sorts of projects were made to gain votes."

Despite Democratic claims that Mr. Callahan is acting entirely apart from the Governor's office, Mr. Cahill charged that Mr. Callahan is a "Charlie McCarthy" on the knee of Governor Hurley who is playing the role of Eddie Bergen.

He contended the Public Works Department did not need to lay off the 1,259 men, insisting State records show the Department still has $12,000,000 left to spend at this time.

Democratic Spokesmen

"The truth of the vicious political reprisals," he said, "is that not a single man in any department need be discharged even if a budget were not passed until the end of the year. Under Section 10 of Chapter 29 of the General Laws, every department may expend money at the rate of the previous year's budget until such time as a new budget is passed. That means a department may expend each month one-twelfth of last year's appropriation."

Senator Edward C. Carroll, Democratic Floor Leader in the Senate, and Representative John F. Aspell, Democratic Floor Leader in the House, were the Democratic radio spokesmen. Both charged the budget killed by the Senate was a Republican budget and denied emphatically that Governor Hurley had anything to do with adding $5,000,000 to the State highway appropriations.

Mr. Carroll asserted Republican actions were merely part of an election scheme to embarass the Governor, who is seeking re-election.

Mr. Callahan reentered the controversy by declaring funds available to his Department have been earmarked by the Legislature and that it was illegal for him to transfer money from one program to another.

"I see no reason why I should illegally transfer State funds to meet the hypocritical demands of Republicans. The non-Civil Service workers employed by the Department have virtually all been engaged under the maintenance item in the appropriation bill. It is only these workers who have been discharged, for it is the funds under this item which have been so greatly depleted by the cost of snow removal and spring maintenance work."

Budget Chronology

To date the budget fight has progressed chronologically as follows:

Jan. 26—Governor submitted $72,488,502 budget, including approximately $1,000,000 in reserves.

March 25—House Ways and Means Committee cut the budget to $70,635,396, eliminating all reserves and reducing some items.

April 9—House passed an $81,-024,856 budget, including a $10,-000,000 item for distribution to local cities and towns for unemployment relief on highway projects.

April 28—Senate Ways and Means Committee reported out a $76,065,596 budget, eliminating the $10,000,000 relief item but adding approximately $5,000,000 to State highway appropriations.

May 3—Senate adopted $76,-069,596 budget.

May 4—House reduced budget to $76,055,056.

May 12—Senate killed the $76,-055,056 appropriations bill.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Egyptian objects. Japanese Screen Paintings.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily, except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Natural Science Exhibits, Dolls, New Exhibit of Four Extinct Birds, and What Other People wear on their heads and feet.

Germanic Museum—Open every day except Sunday 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Documentary sketches of Arizona mining town and San Francisco waterfront life, by Lewis W. Rubenstein. Through June 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Museum of Art—Exhibitions: The Horse, Its Significance in Art. Through May 20. The Horse in Prints. Through May. Historical Portraits in Wax. Open daily 9 to 5. Closed Sundays and holidays.

Boston Public Library—Travel posters lent through the courtesy of Railway and Locomotive Historical Society, Inc. Through May 29.

Castano Galleries—Drawings and paintings by Giovanni Boldini. Through June 4.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of selected group of oils, water colors and prints.

Boston Conservatory of Music—Exhibition of abstract paintings. Through June 6.

Children's Art Center—Orchid show, in water colors, by Elizabeth H. T. Huntington. Through June 4.

Yamanaka & Co.—Exhibition of Japanese Screens of the 17th and 16th centuries.

Guild of Boston Artists—Spring exhibition by members.

Boston Athenaeum—Colored engravings. Also French costume from 1500 to 1800.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of water colors by Katharine Sturges. Also selected old Masters Prints.

Boston City Club—Photographs by the Boston City Club Camera Associates. Through June 10.

Copley Society—Pencil Paintings by John Pratt Whitman. Through May 27.

Vose Galleries—Water colors by Charles R. Knapp. Also work by Dr. Hale Powers.

Wellesley College Art Museum—Exhibition of water colors by Eliot O'Hara. May 31.

Grace Horne Galleries—Annual Society of Independent Artists' Show. Through May 26.

Goodspeed's—Exhibit from Audubon's Original Elephant folio.

'The Monitor Views the News'

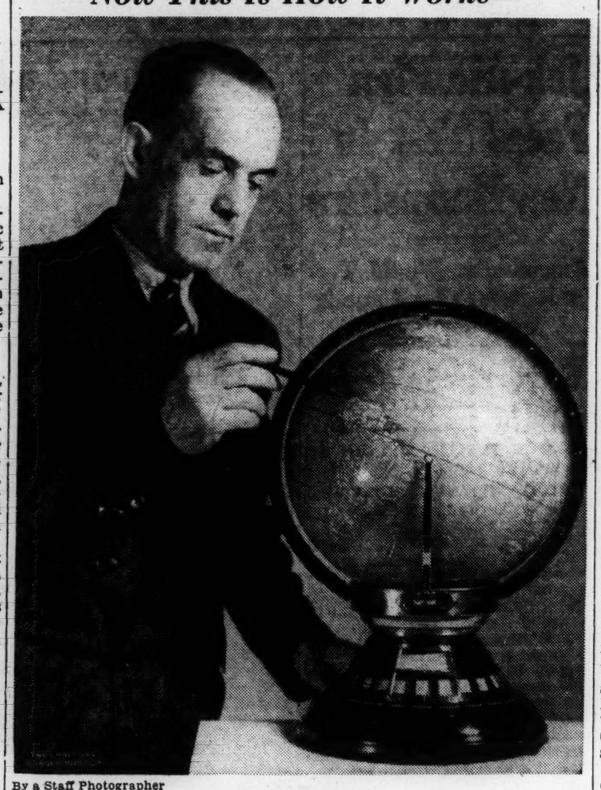
For Tuesday, May 17

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

'Now This Is How It Works—'



By a Staff Photographer

George E. Mills

Massachusetts Inventor, Illustrating Features of Globe He Designed for Schoolroom Use in Teaching Elementary Celestial Mechanics Involving the Earth

English Artist-Author Talks On Her Books for Children

One of England's best-loved artist-authors of children's books is now in Boston, on her first visit to the United States. "Milly-Molly-Mandy made it possible," Miss Joyce Lankester Brisley said when interviewed, for during the past year more than 32,000 of the delightful little books which she has both written and illustrated were sold in the British Isles.

The natural, friendly little girl in the candy-striped frock, whose name was Milly-Molly-Mandy and who accepted with charming gravity her obligations toward the father and mother, grandma, uncle and auntie with whom she lived, won such a multitude of enthusiastic admirers for her when she first appeared, many years ago, in the Children's Page of the Monitor, that there arose a general clamor for her in book form. The three story-books about Milly-Molly-Mandy and two books of plays about her are used in schools all over England and have been translated into Dutch, Swedish, and German.

The Milly-Molly-Mandy books, "Bunchy," "The Dawn Shops," and an irresistible book of children's poems entitled, "Lambs'-Tails and Suchlike," will shortly appear in the American bookshops, for they are being published in this country by David McKay Company of Philadelphia. Seldom does one person achieve the excellence in both illustrating and writing which draws from the critics such comment as that of the New Chronicle: "Every drawing, however small, is real and belongs to childhood in a peculiar way. . . . In most of the stories there is a 'something' that breathes of kindness, gentleness, and thought for others."

How deftly Miss Brisley touches the child fancy is particularly apparent in the poem, "Lamb's-Tail Soup," which concludes:

> And when my child refused to eat,
> 'Fused to eat, 'fused to eat,
> And when my child refused to eat,
> I didn't try to force her.

Very modest about her work, full of a quiet charm and childlike simplicity, she would not at first glance be connected with the delicious abandon of "Feeling Green," her rhyme on a world which "is so wildly green and glad it makes you go a wee bit mad."

She has, in addition to her own books, illustrated numerous books by other authors, among them the "Adventures of the Little Wooden Horse" by Ursula Moray Williams. She is one of three artist sisters, the eldest of whom, Ethel C. Brisley, has a portrait accepted for this season's exhibition at the Royal Academy, at which she is a regular exhibitor. In fact all three of them have had their work hung at the Burlington House exhibitions, Joyce Lankester having been represented there some years ago by her miniatures. Nina K. Brisley is also an illustrator of children's books. Miss Brisley leaves Boston for New York today and will return to England on May 25 on the Queen Mary, which brought her to America a month ago.

King Solomon's Seaport

(Continued from Page 9)

the entire ancient Near East, according to the report.

"On the very north end of the mound are a series of four small rooms, in which were pottery crucibles. In the south walls of these rooms are flues, some of which penetrate to channels running through the middle of the walls, and others of which go clear through the middle of the walls to some large rooms which have flues in each wall."

Great masses of burned wood and ash and pulverized burned brick were found in these rooms.

"By placing one's hand over any of the flue-holes at the south end of one of the walls of any of the rooms, one can feel the strong draft that still courses through these flues. One of the main reasons, therefore, we feel, that the ancient inhabitants chose this particular site, was because they needed a constant draft from a known direction to help work their smelting and refining furnaces.

"The main period of this site, and the best buildings belong to the period of King Solomon. In addition to owning and working the copper deposits in the Arabah, he, together with his subjects, apparently engaged extensively not only in the smelting and refining of the ore, but in the manufacture of copper articles. One thinks again of the description of Palestine (the Arabah) in Deuteronomy 8:9, as 'a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills you can dig copper.'"

Pottery Young

The pottery found at this site, according to Dr. Glueck, can "most easily be differentiated" from the pottery in the rest of the Transjordan, and Transjordanian pottery is a distinctive type in a class by itself.

"We believe that the pottery of Ezion-geber, much of which is distinctive from all other known types of Palestinian and Transjordanian pottery, is not limited to Ezion-geber, but will probably be found to be characteristic of the Early Iron Age pottery of Sinai and Midian, when Early Iron Age sites in Sinai and in Midian are discovered and excavated.

"The only other possibility for explanation of the distinctiveness of the pottery from Ezion-geber is that it was conditioned by the type of work to which it was devoted. While that, however, is partly true, it cannot, we believe, give the complete answer to the question of the origin of its uniqueness."

The natural scientists found numerous pots, both large and small, many of which were built upon a mat, and most of which have various types of ledge and horn handles. Had this same type of pottery been found at another site, Dr. Glueck says, he would have judged it to be of the early Bronze Age, but since there are no indications that the city existed before the thirteenth century B. C. this opinion is not tenable.

"I can only partially explain the horn-and-ledge-handle pots as being used here particularly, because so many hearthpots are used in the different levels on this site. A more adequate explanation is that Ezion-Geber was at the apex of a triangle of a cultural area formed in part by northeastern Sinai and in part by northwestern Arabia, which had an early Iron Age pottery with types particularly characteristic of this cultural area. We have found fragments of characters, and some stamped jar-handles so blurred or so coated that they cannot be deciphered now. We shall have to wait until they are properly cleaned before attempting to decipher them."

The American Schools of Oriental Research, by which this excavation has been carried out, are supported and managed co-operatively by more than 50 American universities, colleges, and theological seminaries, together with several learned socities. At Baghdad and Jerusalem the Schools maintain libraries, and at Jerusalem there is a permanent staff and regular courses are given every year. Graduate students and professors from many American institutions go to these Schools for study and research.

Executive headquarters of the American Schools of Oriental Research are at Yale University.

Week

(Continued from Page 9)

among whose pilots was one by the name of Charles A. Lindbergh, which had a route between Chicago and St. Louis. Embry-Riddle had a route between Chicago and Cincinnati.

In the South a company called Southern Air Transport (from whom came C. R. Smith, President of American Airlines) was absorbing small lines and eventually was taken into Aviation Corporation. In 1930 a new operating subsidy, American Airways, was created. In 1933 the Cord Corporation assumed control of Aviation Corporation and transferred the offices to the municipal airport at Chicago. With the cancellation of the air mail contracts in 1934 the company's name was changed to American Airlines and the transport activities of the company were separated from the manufacturing end to comply with the new air mail law.

Today American Airlines is one of the largest systems in the United States. Its Condor planes first pioneered sleeper services and the company was largely instrumental in securing the building of the Douglas sleeper plane which followed.

Rotating Globe Gives Pupil Real Picture of Earth

When most of us went to school, our geography teacher, faced with the problem of demonstrating how the earth's day and night, winter and summer, sunrise and sunset were caused, had John stand in one corner representing the earth, Mary in another representing the sun and Don in still a third corner as the moon.

It was a crude makshift that really didn't prove anything to anyone—except the teacher. Even the addition of a globe didn't help much. But now a globe has been invented—by an electrician from Brighton, Mass.—which shows just what the teacher wants to demonstrate, and much more besides.

Synchronized Rotation

This globe, designed, built and patented by George E. Mills, assisted by W. J. Brooks of Roslindale, Mass., automatically rotates on its polar axis once ever 24 hours, operating in synchronism with the daily movement of the earth. This is so true, that all conditions such as sunrise, sunset, moon, twilight, midnight sun, length of day, seasons, rotation, "wobble," changes in time, and some 60 other demonstrations are possible.

Set in the base of the globe is an eight day clock which forms the motive power for rotating this miniature earth. By means of separate dials, the correct time for any part of the earth can be read directly.

Conditions Reproduced

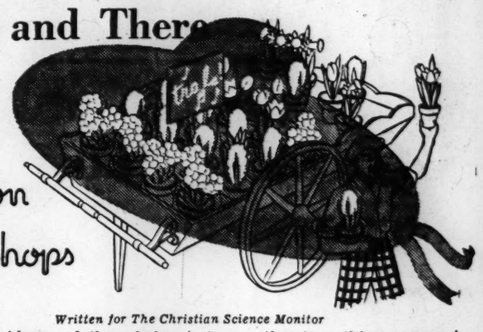
As this model was designed primarily to assist the young student, a lever is provided to disconnect the globe from automatic drive in order to operate by hand and reproduce such conditions as are desired for study purposes. Leon Campbell of the Harvard Observatory staff inspected it for accuracy and pronounced it the most unusual globe of its type he has examined. Since its construction, Mr. Mills has given many demonstrations in schools and clubs.

In conjunction with the automatic daily movement, the globe also automatically keeps in time with the yearly changes of position our planet assumes in its travels around the sun. The sun is represented by a small ring designed to follow the ecliptic at all times.

Bringing his globe to the Monitor office, Mr. Mills had it protected from the elements by a heavy green felt case which looked like an overcoat for a canary cage. This notion was soon dispelled, however, when zippers exposed the instrument.

Conducting the demonstration, Mr. Mills repeated many times the expression—"see?" And here lies the success of the novel tool. One actually can "see" exactly what happens in terms of celestial mechanics, every minute of every year.

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All the evidence of the wholesale spring cleanings we see as we drive around the countryside (chintz overdrapes being aired out on the line, carpets hanging up waiting for somebody to start in beating and so forth) reminds us that there are a lot of people who make things a bit more summery at this time of the year by the use of a number of scatter rugs in place of the ones which have been completely covering the floor. But we also happen to know that these small rugs, regardless of whether you use them all the year round or just in the summer months, present a bit of a problem.

They have a way of moving around . . . and is there anything more provoking (especially to the meticulous housekeeper who insists that every chair, sofa, vase and whatnot be exactly in place, and stay right in that spot, come what may!) than to descend upon her living room with a guest, expecting to find everything intact . . . only to find that the late maneuvers of young Horace and little Ella have changed things around to the nth degree. Meaning that the rugs are definitely askew! All of which brings us to the matter of a "Rug Gripper" . . . material supplied by Adams & Swett . . . which you place under your rugs to prevent slipping, wrinkling and whatnot. All you have to do is phone them (Highlands 4100) the dimensions of your rugs, and they'll send out a piece of Rug Gripper in that size. Then you simply place it under the rug. No sewing, no bother. Of course there isn't any reason why you can't use it on large rugs, too; for over a period of time they do have a way of moving off center, and it's no easy matter to even up a rug with all the furniture on it. Incidentally we think a piece fitted to the bottom of your dial phone would be a grand way of anchoring the phone in place so that you could dial your number in a very calm manner. We mean without having the phone suddenly decide to shoot out and skitter in the opposite direction; especially if it's on a smooth top desk!

Draped Shoes Are Attractive

Summer clothes just naturally call for summer shoes. Your black patent leather and brown kids won't do. At least not with the clothes we're referring to! And, when the occasion is somewhat dressy, there's nothing more attractive, to our way of thinking, than linen. I. Miller takes care of the situation in a little draped number. And draped shoes are most attractive on the foot. Open toe, open shank, and little openings on the heel. The draped effect is obtained by gathering up the linen down by the toe and the instep and holding it there with a touch of colored kid. Wheat linen with a splash of Parisand kid, blue linen with white kid . . . and black, too. $12.75 at Slattery's.

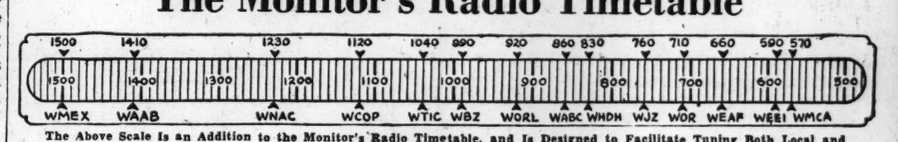
Chic Little Hats of Grosgrain Ribbon

You may be tired of felt, having worn a felt hat all winter long. And yet you may not want straw. So what is there you can do about it? Hie yourself into Lillian Jeanne's Millinery Shop, at 380 Boylston Street (she's right in with Steele-Litvin) and see if those little silk grosgrain ribbon numbers aren't the answer to your problem. They're semi-sport hats, some with crowns that are perfectly normal, others that are a bit high, that are made up of yards and yards of narrow ribbon. All of which goes around and around the hat, and is stitched down. In white and just about every lush summer color you can think of. They'll go with almost anything you want to put on, too. From shetland sweaters to thin afternoon frocks. And aren't a bit expensive!

Here's New Brand of Hosiery for You

Just in case the business of replenishing your hosiery stock gets a bit too tedious now and then, and you're looking around for a new brand to try . . . suppose we suggest "As You Like It" hosiery. From the Gainsboro Dress Shop at 50A Gainsboro Street. It isn't a new brand by any means, but may be one you haven't tried. There is one price of 79 cents, another of a dollar. Depending upon how sheer you want your hose. At the same time, however, we've found that endless flitches, misplaced threads and so on are caused by nothing less than the condition of your hands. We mean a little stray cuticle can be sharp enough to start trouble when you're slipping on stockings in a hurry. So look to your manicure before you condemn the make of stocking! Janet Treat

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	**"The Singing Lady"**	Your Family: drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 News; music	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Popeye"; sketch	The Revelers: quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 America Dances	"Behind Closed Doors";	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor; or-	Lieut. Governor Kelly	Tenor; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger";	Talk, Air Mail Week
7:45 chestra; comedy	Popular music	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Pianoleers
8:00 **Lou Holtz; Ted**	"If I Had Chance";	Burns and Allen; Jan	Dance orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 **Husing; music**	interviews	Garber's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Commentator
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	**Richard Crooks;** or-	Charioteers: quartet	Vocalist; piano
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Commentator
9:00 **Theater: "Girl from**	C. Lansing, soprano	"Music for Moderns"	Ruby and His Orchestra	Evening Concert
9:15 **Tenth Avenue";**	Army Air Maneuvers	"Music for Moderns"	Johnson Family	Evening Concert
9:30 **George Brent;**	Paul Martin's Music	"Tales of Great Rivers";	"The Witch's Tale"	Amateur Hour
9:45 **Loretta Young**	Paul Martin's Music	talk; music	"The Witch's Tale"	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	Fisk Jubilee Choir	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	Fisk Jubilee Choir	soloists; quartet	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:30 Comment; music	Army Air Maneuvers at	"For Men Only"; Van	**Dinner to Mayor Maurice**	Duke Ellington's Orch.
10:45 Organist	Farmingdale, L. I.	Steeden's Orchestra	**J. Tobin**	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15 Comment; music	Weather Service	Music As You Desire It	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
11:30 Dick Gasparre's Or-	Music As You Desire It	Jack Sprigg's Orch.	Pancho's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:45 chestra	Music As You Desire It	Jack Sprigg's Orch.	Pancho's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 'Rhythm Romance'	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Farm News
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Fashions; beauty
9:30 "The Road of Life"	"Breakfast Club"; popu-	Food talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Morning Capers"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	lar variety	"Variations"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Drama and music	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Singing Strings	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Margo"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Louis Rich's Orchestra;	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	Home Forum	Dramatic sketch	soloists	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Fashions in Rhythm	"Sweet Music"
11:15 Vocalist	"Women and News"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Dusty Rider
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home Economist	"Get Thin to Music"	Music of the Masters
11:45 Aunt Jennie stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Mystery Chef"	Highlights, Halftones	Commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; features; Noon-	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "The Goldbergs"	day Revue: music	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 Betty and Bob	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	N. E. Conservatory	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	N. E. Conservatory	Harmony team
1:45 Valiant Lady: sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Don Van Wart, pianist	Music for the School	Dean Dickens, songs
2:00 "Ma Perkins"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Vocalists
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Jewish Book Week"	"Musical Roundup"	Sports reports	Dave Ballentine, songs
2:30 WEEI News	**NBC Music Guild**	Household talk	Sports reports	Federal Theater "Pio-
2:45 U. S. Marine Band	**NBC Music Guild**	"School for Wives"	Sports reports	neer of Science"
3:00 "Tin Pan Alley"	Network program	Pepper Young's Family	**Boston Bees vs. Pitts-**	"Music That Soothes"
3:15 Dance music	Network program	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	**burgh baseball game**	Sport reports
3:30 "Musical Moments"	U. S. Army Band	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	**Boston Bees vs. Pitts-**	"Organ Melodies"
3:45 Dramatic sketch	U. S. Army Band	"The Guiding Light"	**burgh baseball game**	Sport reports
4:00 Chas. Hector's Or.	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	**Boston Bees vs. Pitts-**	Jam Session
4:15 Rhythm Romance	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	**burgh baseball game**	"Song Styles"
4:30 "Harmonettes"	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	**Boston Bees vs. Pitts-**	"Romance Time"
4:45 "Party"; music	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	**burgh baseball game**	Sport reports
5:00 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Norwegian program	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 Popular music	**"The Singing Lady"**	Dramatic sketch	Sport matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 News; music	**King's Jester's Orch.**	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 Dinner music	"Dance Revue"	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal varieties	"Rodeo Ramblers"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 **Helen Mencken in**	Dorothy Thompson	Commentator	Dramatized news	Detective Drama
7:45 **"Second Husband"**	Vivian Chiesa, soprano	Garden Club	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	Detective Drama
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson:	Network program	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	Network program	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	Commentator
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	"Information Please";	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	"Air Mail Week"
8:45 Raye; orchestra	questions; answers	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	"Pet Peeves"
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	"Melody Land"	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	"Johnson Family"; sk.	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	Fibber McGee and Com-	Musical program	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	pany	Musical program	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine";	NBC Jamboree	Robert L. Ripley; or-	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:15 Hal Kemp Orch.	NBC Jamboree	chestra; guests	Commentator	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30 Mystery sketch	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	"Hollywood Gossip"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Vincent Lopez's Orch.
10:45 Air Mail Program	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	Talk, Dale Carnegie	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Development of Music	Billy Hayes' Orchestra
11:15 America Dances	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch	Billy Hayes' Orchestra
11:30 Happy Felton's Or-	Music As You Desire It	Billie Lossez's Orch.	Hillbilly Musical Show	Victor Nelson's Orch.
11:45 chestra	Music As You Desire It	Billie Lossez's Orch.	Liars' Fraternity	Victor Nelson's Orch.

40¢ covers a surprising distance now!

You'll be surprised to know that evenings after 7 and all day Sunday you can telephone people as far as 116 miles away for only 40¢*. There are bargain rates on most out-of-town calls. Even 25 cents goes a surprising distance.

*3 minute station-to station rate.

TELEPHONE

Amusements

BOSTON

Symphony Hall—Com. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
SUNDAY, MAY 22
PENSION FUND CONCERT
WAGNER PROGRAM
FRITZ MAHLER, Guest Conductor
Tickets, .50, .75, $1.00, $1.50
MONDAY, MAY 23
HARVARD NIGHT
TICKETS AT ALL PRICES 2 Weeks in Advance: .25, .50, .75, $1.

SHUBERT, Tonight 8:30 MAT. WED.
America's Smash Hit!
ROLLICKING MUSICAL REVUE
PINS AND NEEDLES
WED. AND SAT. MATINEE, 55c to $1.65
EVGS.—55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20.

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—M-G-M Features—2
Constance Bennett, Brian Aherne
"MERRILY WE LIVE"
"JUDGE HARDY'S CHILDREN"
Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the Entire Family.
BILTMORE
W. 47th St. Eves. 8:45—50c to $3. Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2.

JOHN GOLDE

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

line is operating at such a serious deficit that it could no longer be maintained unless the rigid economies, as proposed, are allowed. A deficit of $1,843,000 was reported by Mr. Dorrigan for the year ending May, 1937.

The Old Colony system serves districts lying to the south and southeast of Boston. These districts claim that abandonment of passenger service would leave them without transportation to and from Boston.

At the hearing it was brought out that there were either two or three reorganization plans that have been filed, one of them by an insurance group calling for complete abolition of the Old Colony service as an impossible liability.

Moral Support For China Urged

Moral support for China now or military support later on—these are the alternatives facing the United States in the Orient, according to Byron N. Scott, Representative from California, in a conference on proposals for a Japanese boycott, held on Joy Street yesterday. The adoption of moral support, he said, would do much to preserve national security.

Y. M. C. A. to Give Comic Operetta

"Who Discovered America?", a comic operetta, which has been heard in the principal cities of the country the past year or two, but never before in Boston, will be presented by the Boston Operetta Club and the Y. M. C. A. Choral Club in Bates Hall, 316 Huntington Avenue, tomorrow evening, under the auspices of the Boston "Y."

The music was composed by Keith Crosby Brown, director of choral classes at the Massachusetts University Extension Division, formerly with the New England Conservatory of Music. His brother, George Murray Brown, wrote the libretto. Both are well known in Boston musical and literary circles and have collaborated in a number of similar works.

The plot hinges upon the appointment by Congress of a commission of college presidents to determine who actually discovered the New World, with a list of puzzling candidates to consider, all of whom are summoned to appear, including Christopher Columbus, Eric the Red and John Cabot. Due to the presence of many beautiful co-eds, the hearing becomes deeply involved in matters entirely foreign to the object of the inquiry. The musical score of the piece has been praised by critics elsewhere as being tuneful and catchy, admirably suited to a theme sparkling with wit and humor.

Fifty-two singers and comedians comprise the cast and chorus, all trained voices, gathered from all over Greater Boston. The cast of principals comprises Russell Francis, Newton; Dorothy Dawson, Cambridge; Dorothy Holman, Melrose; Ralph Young, Braintree; John Christensen, Chelsea; Roger Dietz, Marlboro; Ora Wall, Harold Bristol, Philip Carney, Boston; Rene DuBois, Gordon Knapp, Graham Quinn, Somerville. In specialty dancing and singing numbers are Marjory E. Flint, Somerville; Dorothy G. Hager, Dedham; Irene Lovett, Boston; Emma Blanchard, West Roxbury, and Irene Curry, Allston. Violetta Jackson, Somerville, is the dramatic coach; Dorothy Johnson, Medfield, the dancing coach; and Ivard Strauss, Boston, the technical expert.

Drive for Jewish Unity Is Planned

Unification of the Jewry of America "as a defense against Hitlerism and a bulwark against anti-Semitic influence in this country" will be attempted this summer, according to plans formulated yesterday at a meeting of the American Jewish Congress in Faneuil Hall.

With more than 600 delegates attending, the Congress voted to hold a four-question plebiscite in June and a national convention in September. All Jews above the age of 18 will be eligible to vote in the plebiscite, and in the election June 25, 26 and 27 to determine delegates to the convention.

At the same time, Jewish Book Week opened in Boston yesterday with a full week's program of cultural events planned to contribute to the public understanding of the contributions of Jewish scholarship.

The first of a series of meetings to be held in co-operation with the Boston Public Library took place last evening in the Copley Square edifice. Other meetings will be held Wednesday and Sunday evenings at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Roxbury, and the Elizabeth Peabody Theater, respectively. Meetings will be open to the public.

'Homespun' Recovery in Shirley

Mrs. Eamons Stacey
General Manager of the Shirley Industries, With Her Daughters Helen and Flo Ann

Acme
A New Industry
Howard Simpson Operates One of the Knitting Machines in Shirley, Maine

Socks
Samples of Socks Made by the Shirley Industries

Hurley Aide Found Holding Dual Positions

(Continued from Page 1)

only reason he isn't still drawing a salary there.

The witness's initial statement that he resigned from the Springfield investment house at the time he took his State position last December was challenged by the investigators.

"Didn't you continue for them to February, 1938?" demanded Warren Patten, special counsel for the investigators.

"There is a possibility," Mr. Coyne, who is now one of 12 district supervisors for the State Compensation Board, replied. "This is not a Civil Service position. It is a provisional position."

"Whether you know it or not," the Committee counsel retorted, "you are a Civil Service employee."

Later, Mr. Coyne stated he planned to take the Civil Service examination for a permanent position.

"Well, you now have three jobs," observed Mr. Patten.

"You don't suppose I could live on $2,500 a year, do you?" asked the former broker.

"Well, there are a lot of jobless men and women who would be glad to live on $2,500 a year," said the attorney.

"Yes, there are; and it's all the fault of the Republican Party," Mr. Coyne shot back.

"I judge by that you're a Democrat." "Yes, I am; I'm a member of the Party that's a friend of the people."

"Did you run the Democratic Party campaign in Greenfield for the last election?" "Yes."

"Did you run the Governor's campaign?" "I ran all campaigns and was County Chairman (Franklin County), and we did a swell job, too."

There was a general laughter in the Committee Chamber at this sally.

The Committee attorney asked if the witness felt he was making "a great sacrifice for the Commonwealth" in giving up his $6,000 brokerage job to take a $2,520 position with the State. Mr. Coyne replied, "No."

Lodge Makes Plea For Jobs for Poor

Jobs for the poor to avert internal strife and adequate national armaments to avoid war from the outside were urged by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., last night in an address before 2500 persons attending exercises conducted by the American Legion at Fort Devens, Ayer.

Declaring that there is too much poverty in the United States to keep out the weeds of dissension, the youthful Senator warned that a dictatorship and even civil war are imminent unless immediate steps are taken to relieve the distresses of the masses.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley and National Commander Daniel J. Doherty of the American Legion joined the Senator in demanding an adequate national defense to keep away aggressor nations. Following the speeches, the Legion and regular army units staged an impressive demonstration of Uncle Sam's present war machine.

Business Women to Meet

The annual meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will be held next Tuesday evening at the Hotel Bradford, at 6:30. Mrs. Wilbur P. Davis, Field Secretary of the Young Republicans of Massachusetts, will be the guest speaker.

Job-Aid Plan

(Continued from Page 9)

including the tramway at Cannon Mountain, which is expected to pay for itself in five years and then turn over a profit of about $50,000 a year to the State; bathing facilities at Hampton Beach, which showed a loss of $3,000 for their first year and are expected to show a profit for 1938; expansion of tourist business in spite of the levying of small charges on recreational facilities to place them on a semi-self-supporting basis; the new State House Annex which will be built with interest, cost of maintenance and ultimately the principle payable from funds which have been used by the State for the hire and maintenance of office space outside the State House. Various regulatory boards established during the Administration, such as the Barber Board, have been placed on a self-supporting basis.

Though there is no political affiliation between Governor Murphy and Former United States Senator George Higgins Moses, now President of the State Constitutional Convention, it is expected the Former Senator will oppose the income-tax proposal. Its chief backer and sponsor is Former Representative Raymond B. Stevens, a Democrat.

Light Company Loses Suit for $9,000,000

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company failed in the Supreme Court today in its claims of nearly $9,000,000 damages against the Connecticut Company, street railway subsidiary of the New Haven Railroad, resulting from the termination of a sub-lease.

The high court refused to pass upon a decision of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals allowing $413,376 to the Railway and Lighting Company for accrued rentals, but rejecting claims of more than $8,000,000 for alleged property deficiencies and statutory damages for rejection of leasing agreements.

Approval Alleged Of Italian Action

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Representative Tinkham (R-Mass) said yesterday that President Roosevelt had given approval "at the dictation of the British Foreign Office," to a British-Italian compact for recognition of Italy's sovereignty over Ethiopia.

Mr. Tinkham, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, added in a public statement that "the assertion has been made, and has not been denied, that a member of the British Cabinet sent a letter to the President, or the State Department urging such approval."

Town Turns to Knitting When Lumber Mill Closes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHIRLEY, Maine—Yankee enterprise, backed by substantial financial assistance from a wealthy New Jersey summer resident, has removed the relief list from the problems of the three selectmen of this little town of 283 inhabitants, in spite of the shutting down of its main industry.

Shirley, a century-old community, which had flourished for years as a lumber town about 10 miles from Moosehead Lake, no longer resounds to the whine and screech of saws. Since 1934, when the lumber mill closed permanently, the whirr and clatter of the knitting machine have been heard instead, and socks in place of boards have been flowing out to distant parts of the country.

Upwards of 50 dozen pairs a week are being knitted at present on hand-frame machines imported from Switzerland and installed in each home which wanted one by the New Jersey benefactor, who also arranged for a New York woman to come up and explain their use.

Mrs. Emmons Stacy, general manager of "Shirley Industries"—as the knitting project is known—states that these machines are the only ones of their type now in use in the United States. Their distinctive product is in demand in fashionable shops in large American cities. The socks produced are of several types, including jacquards (small plaids), argyles (large plaids), and plaited (ribbed and striped).

The men operate the machines knitting the tops of the socks, girls take care of those producing the feet, and women with children to mind attend to the seaming. Paid at piece-work rates, the knitters earn from $18 to $32 a week.

M. Stacy, besides supervising the whole project, attends to all the shipping and bookkeeping details. She majored in mathematics at Colby College at Waterville, Maine. Her husband was a part owner and manager of the defunct lumber mill.

Shirley is now becoming more famous as the source of quality socks than it was as the birthplace of the American humorist, Bill Nye.

City of Salisbury Slides Into Sea

A ship's mast towering above the water near Grave's Light, at the outer entrance to Boston harbor, today marks the aft section of the British freighter City of Salisbury, which is all that is now visible of the heavily laden craft that fetched up on an uncharted rock while nearing port in fog.

Winds of whole gale force and driving rains over the week-end, buffeted the hull of the City of Salisbury, which parted amidships under the strain, the fore part sliding into deep water and out of sight. About 1,200 tons of the 8,000-ton cargo was salvaged without apparent damage and in a dry condition. Several hundred tons of water-soaked cargo have been salvaged by lighters, or brought ashore by beach combers who found bales, boxes and packages floating in the water or along the shore line.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
*Manhattan	May 18	Plymouth	May 24	May 17	8:00 pm	May 18	8:00 am
†Normandie	May 18	Southampton	May 23	May 17	8:00 pm	May 18	8:00 am
Europa	May 18	Cherbourg	May 24	May 18	1:00 pm	May 18	8:00 pm
‡Deutschland	May 18	Hamburg	May 27	May 18	1:00 pm	May 18	8:00 pm
¶N. Amsterdam	May 21	Plymouth	May 27	May 20	8:00 pm	May 21	7:30 am
Columbus	May 21	Plymouth	May 28	May 20	8:00 pm	May 21	1:00 pm
§Saturnia (Bos.)	May 22	Gibraltar	May 30	May 22	8:00 am	May 21	7:00 pm
▷Samaria (Bos.)	May 22	Glasgow	May 29	May 22	9:00 am	May 21	7:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Mariposa	San Francisco	May 24	May 19	4:00 pm	May 19	8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	May 26	May 21	4:00 pm	May 21	8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Empress of Canada	Victoria	May 28	May 23	4:00 pm	May 23	8:30 pm

*Except France. †France only, special address for other countries. ‡Special address for Germany only. ¶Except Italy, Ireland, and Scotland. §Italy only. Ireland and Scotland only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

N. H. Backs Loan To Berlin to Aid Logging Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 16—A $2,750,000 lifebelt has been tossed to the City of Berlin by the State of New Hampshire in the form of an agreement to back a loan to the city with the National Shawmut Bank of Berlin, thus keping logging activities in motion and saving Berlin from an extremely perplexing unemployment situation.

Approval of the loan was granted by the Governor and the Executive Council at the low rate of 1⅛ per cent, following similar action taken in other years since 1932 when the legislature enacted laws that made possible the backing of loans by the State. The City of Berlin is almost wholly dependent upon logging operations to take care of its able-bodied workers.

The wood will be sold by the city to the Brown Company for manufacture into pulp and fiber products at its Berlin plants. Sometime ago, the state guaranteed a loan to the city, with the funds going eventually to the Brown Company and then into the pockets of workers who would otherwise have become dependent upon the city.

Like many other cities of New England, Berlin is a one-industry community. The Brown Company, from which it gains its chief tax revenues, is one of the largest employers of labor in northern New England.

Thus, the loan virtually accomplishes two important things: It will keep on the job those already employed in the plants and require the hiring of other hundreds for logging purposes.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	400,000
Previous day	233,220
1938 volume to date	86,907,398
1937 volume to date	204,122,180

Aircrafts Show Moderate Gains In a Dull Market

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Aside from aircrafts and a few rails and specialties, stocks tilted slightly downward in today's market.

Dealings were extremely slow, being at the rate of about 400,000 shares for the five-hour proceedings. Small fractional declines predominated near the final hour.

The list got off to a sluggish start, with steels and a number of recent favorites late in making their appearance on the ticker tape.

Analysts were again encouraged somewhat by the lightness of offerings, these recalling that in the past several weeks the only real volumes have been on the advancing side.

Stimulation marketwise was still lacking in the general run of business news, with Wall Street seemingly resigned to the belief the lower economic drift may continue for awhile longer. Expectations were that curtailment would reach its maximum by mid-summer and a turn for the better likely to come in the fall.

Aircrafts Advance

Modest gains were posted for Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Wright Aeronautical, United Aircraft, Glenn L. Martin, Curtiss-Wright "A," du Pont, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Woolworth, American Bank Note, Santa Fe and Chesapeake & Ohio. Some of these eventually wavered.

Lacking climbing vigor were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Consolidated Edison, North American, Anaconda, Sears Roebuck, Deere, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Union Carbide, Air Reduction, Allis Chalmers, New York Central, Goodrich, General Electric and Westinghouse.

Interest in the aviation group apparently was based mainly on the feeling earnings for the plane manufacturers should surpass those of most other industries for the remainder of the year at least.

Holders of the motors noted forecasts of a further slide in production of new passenger cars. From current signs it was thought the previously indicated May output of 240,000 units would have to be revised to approximately 190,000.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market was well mixed in quiet trading today and fluctuations, for the most part, were narrow.

The outstanding exception was the renewed sharp rise in New York Traction issues as unification prospects prompted buying. Liens of Brooklyn-Manhattan-Transit, Interborough Rapid Transit, Manhattan Railway and Third Avenue Railway were up from 1 to 8 points.

Railroad issues were mostly lower. A few in this group, including Santa Fe 4s of '95 and Great Northern 4½s of '77, stood out with fractional gains. On the downside fractionally were B. & O. consolidated 4½s, Illinois Central 4s, M-K-T 5s of '62, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77, Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65 and Great Northern 4s of '46. Alleghany 5s of 1944 dropped around 4. A few utility liens lost most of their recent gains.

U. S. Governments were divided along with the rest of the market, with gains of around 4-32ds balancing losses of the same extent. Foreign governments were mixed.

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—A group of industrialists specialties and oil shares stood out in the curb market today for sizable gains while utilities continued on the offered side.

Ahead more than a point near the final hour were Sherwin Williams, Red Bank Oil, and Aluminum Co. Smaller advances were made by New Jersey Zinc, International Petroleum, Creole Petroleum and American Gas & Electric.

Electric Bond & Share, Niagara Hudson Power, Arkansas Natural Gas "A" and United Light & Power had small losses.

$30,000,000 'Phone Issue Contemplated

NEW YORK (AP)—Officials of Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co., subsidiary of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., are considering issuing $30,000,000 of bonds, it was learned.

Mountain States Telephone has no funded debt. Proceeds of the proposed issue, it was said, would be used to repay advances made to the company by the parent A. T. & T., which as 1938 opened totaled $19,500,000. The company also has $4,008,744 of notes held by pension funds of the A. T. & T. system.

The Mountain States bond issue, if floated, would be the first financing by the A. T. & T. subsidiaries in some months.

Last year two A. T. & T. subsidiaries sold bond issues. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph sold $45,000,000 of 3¼ per cent debentures, due 1962, and New York Telephone sold $25,000,000 of 3¼ per cent mortgage bonds, due 1967.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market developed an easier tendency today and support was lacking in practically all groups. Weakness in the oils was outstanding in the early part of the session and domestic rails sold off on unfavorable earnings reports. The industrial section was heavy with liquor, steel and tobacco shares in supply. The gilt-edged securities held steady, while foreign bonds sold lower and the trans-atlantic stocks were mixed.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a weak tone, although government bonds held firm, rentes finishing 10 centimes down to 15 higher. Banking shares and industrials declined and the international section was lower. Suez Canal reacted 180 francs from Friday's close and Royal Dutch was about unchanged.

Liverpool: Liquidation and hedge selling against outside growths caused cotton futures to ease and final prices were 1 to 3 points lower.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	43	43	43	M'y 7
52	31⅝	Acme Stl (1)	2	32½	32½	32½	M'y 13
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	2	9	9	9	— ½
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr 22
23	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	2	20	20	20	— ½
2⅜	1⅜	Advance Rumely	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 14
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	6	46¼	45¾	46	— ½
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y 11
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	3	9⅜	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	2	1⅝	1	1	— 1/16
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y 13
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30ww	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40ww	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¾
17⅛	8	Alleghany pr pf	2	10	9½	9½	M'y 14
21¾	11⅛	Allegheny Steel	4	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅜
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 10
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	149½	147¾	147¾	—2¼
9⅜	7	Allied Kid (¾e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 11
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills	2	10¼	10	10¼	
9⅜	4½	Allied Strs	7	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	M'y 6
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅜e)	17	43	41¼	41¾	—1½
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	15	14⅜	14⅜	M'y 13
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 13
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	4	64	63½	63½	M'y 14
66	49	Am Ag ChDel(1¼e)	1	60	60	60	M'y 10
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note(½e)	28	16¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
42½	23¼	Am Br Shoe (¼e)	2	31¼	31	31	—1½
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	3	87½	87	87	—1½
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	162	162	162	— ¼
27½	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	2	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
50	27	Am Car&F pf(2½e)	1	34	34	34	—1
17⅜	9½	Am Ch&Cable (¼e)	4	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
100½	89½	Am Ch&Chl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
108	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	110	110	110	+2
8⅛	4½	Am Colortype	3	7	7	7	M'y 12
13¾	9	Am Comi Alco	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
16¾	8¼	Am Crys Sug (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ½
6½	4	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	3	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	6	19¼	18¾	19	M'y 11
25¼	14⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅞
11½	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	4	9⅜	8¾	8¾	—1
12	9⅛	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'y 9
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	M'y 12
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	19	19	19	M'y 12
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	37	37	37	M'y 13
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	16	15¾	16	M'y 12
7⅞	4½	Am International	2	6⅛	6	6	M'y 14
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	8	17½	16½	16½	— ⅛
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	3	57	55	55	M'y 13
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	3	12½	12½	12½	— ½
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	4	3½	3½	3½	
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	4	30½	30	30	
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	M'y 4
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	32	6	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
40½	19	Am P&L $6pf(1⅛k)	10	34½	32	32	—2⅜
33	16⅛	Am P&L$5pf(.933⅓k)	12	30¾	28¾	28¾	—2⅛
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S(.60)	18	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	8	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
78	58	Am Roll M pf(4½)	1	71⅜	70⅜	71⅜	M'y 11
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	17½	17½	17½	M'y 12
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	1	10	10	10	M'y 13
56¾	28⅛	Am Sm & R (1¾e)	19	37½	36⅜	36⅜	—1⅜
131	103	Am Sm & R pf (7)	1	120	120	120	M'y 7
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
34¾	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	18	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ¾
11¾	6¼	Am Stores	5	8½	7½	8½	M'y 11
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	28	27	27	M'y 13
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	107¼	107	107	— ⅜
18½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'y 13
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	5	130	129⅞	129⅞	— ⅛
72⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	69	69	69	M'y 14
73¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	71	71	71	+ ¼
139¾	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	139¾	139¾	139¾	M'y 12
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	32	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	M'y 10
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	8	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	30¼	30¼	30¼	Apr 18
36¾	21⅝	Anaconda (¼e)	47	28	27	27	—1⅛
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	36½	36½	36½	M'y 12
18	10¾	AnchorHocGl(.15e)	1	16	16	16	M'y 9
11	10	Andes Copper	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr 26
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 29
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M(¾e)	1	24	24	24	
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	M'y 9
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	2	36	36	36	M'y 13
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	4	28¾	28½	28¾	— ¼
7¾	5½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 14
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y 13
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	
69	52	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	2	52	52	52	M'y 12
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	M'y 12
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	6	29	28	28	— ¾
72	40¼	Atch T & S F pf (5)	1	46½	46½	46½	M'y 12
27⅜	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 3
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	9	9	9	M'y 10
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	8	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	M'y 12
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
43	38⅝	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ½
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	5	40¼	40	40	M'y 13
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	M'y 14
6½	3	Auburn Auto	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y 13
3½	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Apr 29
4⅜	2½	Aviation Corp	7	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
10⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	5	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	18	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33	33	33	M'y 11
19	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	4	16½	16	16	— ½
10½	5	Barker Bros	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	28	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
12¾	9	Bayuk Cig (.18¾e)	3	12	12	12	
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y 13
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 29
103⅞	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	100	100	100	Apr 26
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y 13
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27½)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅜	Bendix Aviat	3	11½	11⅛	11½	M'y 14
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	3	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ½
40½	26⅜	Best & Co (1.52½e)	3	32	32	32	
63⅝	46	Beth Steel	43	48⅛	46⅛	46⅛	—1¾
16⅜	13	Beth Steel 5% pf(1)	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf(7)	1	87½	87½	87½	M'y 14
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	1	19	19	19	M'y 13
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	1	13	13	13	
15⅜	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	18	25¾	24¾	24¾	— ½
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
13⅞	9¼	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	10	10	10	M'y 9
19⅝	15⅜	Borden Co (.70e)	8	16½	16	16	— ½
28½	19½	Borg-Warner	5	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 14
22¼	14	Bower Roll Br(½e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 13
10⅝	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	6	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
30½	20	Briggs & Strat(¾e)	3	24¾	24½	24½	Apr 20
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	2	32	32	32	M'y 13
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	5	2	2	2	M'y 14
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	8	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ¼
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	32	10⅞	10½	10½	
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	10	33	31½	31½	+ ½
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
41	30	Brown Shoe (3)	1	30	30	30	M'y 11
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	3	7½	7½	7½	M'y 14
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y 14
20	13¼	Bullard Co (¼e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'y 13
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	M'y 13
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'y 14
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y 13
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	6½	6⅜	6½	M'y 4
8⅝	5¾	Butler Bros	5	6	6	6	— ¼
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'y 14
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3	3	3	
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	4	8¾	8½	8½	— ½
19¾	13	Byron Jackson(¾e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing(1½a)	3	21½	21½	21½	M'y 12
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	12	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
15¾	9⅜	Campbell Wyant	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
19¾	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	32	16½	15¾	15⅞	— ⅜
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	12	6	6	6	
36	21	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6	6	6	M'y 10
18	13	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	2	13¾	13½	13½	M'y 12
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.05e)	1	3	3	3	M'y 11
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	4	78¾	77½	77½	—1⅜
55½	29⅜	Caterpil Tract (1e)	7	43¼	43	43	— ¼
108	109¼	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105	105	105	M'y 13
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	3	13¾	13½	13¾	
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	1	18	18	18	— ½
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	M'y 11
4½	2	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11	7	Cent RR N J	2	10	10	10	M'y 11
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	5½	5½	5½	
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4	4	4	M'y 11
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	5	38	36½	36½	—2⅜
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	2	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	1	19	19	19	—1¼
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Apr 16
28½	23⅛	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	5	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅜
89	70	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	M'y 12
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (3)	6	33	33	33	+ ¼
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	5	½	½	½	
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	7	2¼	2	2	— ¼
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	1	1	1	
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 13
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	¾	¾	¾	
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y 14
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	2	10½	10⅜	10½	M'y 10
1	½	Chi M St P&P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y 5
1⅜	¾	Chi M St P&P pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y 14
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	5	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
32½	22	Chi Penu T cv pf(3)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	M'y 12
40¼	40	Chi Pneu Tpr pf(2½)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y 13
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y 2
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr 28
2⅞	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y 13
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	9	9	9	M'y 12
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	M'y 12
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	2	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ¼
63½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp(½e)	49	43½	42¼	42¼	—1⅜
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	11⅛	11½	11½	
3⅜	2	City Stores	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	3	17	16	16	M'y 11
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br(¼e)	2	18⅛	18	18	M'y 13
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	6	42¾	42	42	— ½
15½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	4	13	12½	12½	— ½
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	1	133½	133½	133½	— ½
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	M'y 14
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	3	8½	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
95½	80	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	2	84½	84½	84½	M'y 13
27⅝	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	2	20⅜	20	20⅜	M'y 13
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	M'y 12
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 14
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
9⅜	5½	Colum G & El	24	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ¼
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	68½	68½	68½	M'y 14
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	6	33	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
95	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	91	91	91	M'y 11
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	11	38½	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
100	90	Coml I T cv pf(4¼)	3	100	100	100	M'y 13
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents (.60)	9	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	26	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
45	25	Com & So pf(1½k)	6	41	40¼	41	— ½
28	22⅛	Com'with Ed (1¾)	15	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	
7⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 13
24½	15	Congol-Nairn (⅛e)	1	20	20	20	+ ½
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	15	16½	16	16⅛	
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7¼	7	7¼	M'y 11
26⅞	17	Cons Edison (1e)	65	25¼	24½	24½	—1
98¼	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	4	97⅞	97¾	97¾	— ¼
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y 13
6⅞	4½	Cons Laundries	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
53¼	27⅜	Consol Oil (.80)	10	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅛
101⅜	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar30
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	6	4	4	4	M'y 13
3	⅞	Consol Textile	3	1¼	¼	¼	
5⅝	2¼	Consol's Coal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 12
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13	13	13	M'y 9
86½	78	ConsumPow pf(4½)	1	85	85	85	+ ⅛
16¾	9⅞	Container Corp	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
16⅜	8⅝	Cont Bak A	11	15½	14½	14¾	— ⅜
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	2	2	2	
87½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	87½	87½	87½	M'y 13
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	8	38¼	38	38	—1
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	110	110	110	+ ½
9⅝	6⅜	Cont Diam Fib	1	6⅞	6⅞	5⅞	— ½
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	28	27½	27½	— ½
1¾	1	Cont Motors	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	12	26¼	25¾	26	+ ⅛
16½	10	Cont Steel	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y 10
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	3	64	63¾	63¾	— ½
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	166	166	166	M'y 12
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
30	19	Crane Co	6	26	25	25	— ⅞
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	96	96	96	M'y 11
25	21⅜	Cream of Wh (1e)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	M'y 14
10½	5

Commerce and Finance

Utilities Urged to Simplify Corporate Structure by SEC Head

Business and Industry

FTC Says Lumber Companies Fixed Hardwood Prices

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has charged 24 manufacturers with conspiring to fix prices of hardwood lumber produced in northern Michigan and northern Wisconsin.

The commission alleged the producers and their trade association, the Hardwood Institute, fixed and maintained uniform maximum discounts and terms of sale.

"Coercion and threats of boycott" were among the means used to enforce the alleged price-fixing, the commission complaint said.

The effect of the respondents' practices has been to increase the cost of furniture "and of all kinds of construction and building works" and to restrain competition, the complaint added.

It alleged that the activities of the institute, which was organized in 1928, were directed by A. L. Osborn, Oshkosh, Wis., who was named respondent.

The commission said respondent institute members in Michigan are: Antrim Iron Co., Grand Rapids; Bay de Noquet Co., Nahma; Brown Lee Co., Detroit; Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co., Gladstone; von Platen & Fox Co., Iron Mountain; Weidman Lumber Co., Trout Creek; I Stephenson Co., Wells; and Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co., Hermansville.

Wisconsin members of the institute, the complaint said, are: William Boniface Lumber Co., Neenah; Holt Lumber Co., Oconto; Kinsel Lumber Co., Merrill; Marathon Paper Mills Co., Wausau; The M. J. Wallrich Land & Lumber Co., Shawano; Roddis Lumber and Veneer Co., Marshfield; Sawyer-Goodman Co., Marinette; Thunder Lake Lumber Co., Rhinelander; the Yawkey-Bissell Co., White Lake; the Yawkey-Alexander Lumber Co., Schofield; Menominee & Bay Shore Lumber Co., Soperton; the Oconto Co., Oconto; the Rib Lake and the Underwood Veneer Co., Wausau.

The other respondents, the Boniface Gorman Company and the Edward Hines Lumber Co., which have headquarters in Chicago, are members of the institute, the complaint said.

Railroad Earnings In April Sharply Below 1937 Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 89 Class I railroads, representing 79.3 per cent of total operating revenues of all Class I lines, had estimated operating revenues of $212,144,437 in April compared with $280,840,733 in April, 1937, and $358,988,143 in the same month of 1930.

The April operating revenues were 24.5 per cent below April last year and 40.9 per cent below April, 1930.

Freight revenues of the 89 railroads amounted to $165,780,624 in April compared with $229,635,923 in April, 1937, and $276,546,735 in April, 1930.

Passenger revenues totaled $25,943,513, compared with $27,392,043 in April, 1937, and $49,026,469 in April, 1930.

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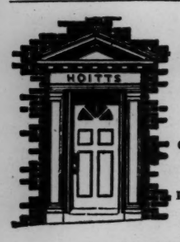

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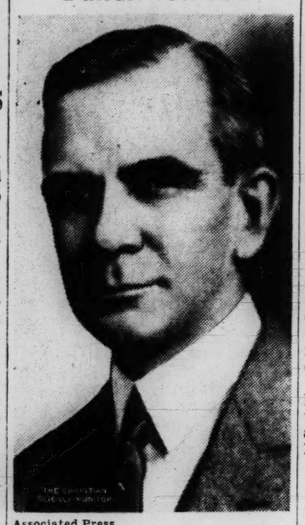


Associated Press

Paul Shoup
Vice-Chairman of the Southern Pacific Railroad

Shoup to Work With Labor Problems In Southern California

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Paul Shoup, vice-chairman of the Southern Pacific Railroad, will retire June 1 after 46 years to become president of Southern Californians, Inc., an employers' organization concerned with the conduct of labor relations.

Mr. Shoup will succeed Byron C. Hanna, President of Southern Californians, Inc. Mr. Hanna, announcing Mr. Shoup's acceptance of the position, said:

"It has become increasingly apparent that progress and prosperity cannot be restored until more cordial and co-operative relations are established between employers and employees. The broad experience Mr. Shoup has had in dealing with these problems and the uniform esteem in which he is held by the citizens of this community, constitute extraordinary qualifications for this responsible and important activity."

Mr. Shoup will come here June 10 from New York to take up his new duties.

Mr. Shoup started his service with the Southern Pacific as a ticket clerk in 1892 and became its president in 1929. He served until 1932 when he took over his present post.

Cotton Consumed In April Is Well Below Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported cotton consumed during April totaled 414,392 bales of lint and 57,852 of linters, compared with 510,941 and 60,443 during March this year, and 718,975 and 73,715 during April last year.

Cotton on hand April 30 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,703,045 bales of lint and 370,821 of linters, compared with 1,771,937 and 278,509 on March 31 this year and 1,986,694 and 294,580 on April 30 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 10,485,880 bales of lint and 92,981 of linters, compared with 10,956,051 and 91,036 on March 31 this year, and 4,215,825 and 74,816 on April 30 last year.

Imports during April totaled 19,142 bales compared with 14,360 in March this year, and 27,735 in April last year.

April exports totaled 377,250 bales of lint and 25,448 of linters, compared with 425,888 and 24,225 in March this year, and 373,158 and 27,983 in April last year.

Cotton spindles active during April numbered 21,786,054, compared with 22,288,098 in March this year, and 24,727,106 in April last year.

State Gasoline Tax Totals $761,998,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Owners of gasoline-propelled vehicles paid state taxes on fuel amounting to $761,998,000 in 1937, the Department of Agriculture announced.

These taxes were collected by states on 19,218,121,000 gallons, with tax rates varying from 2 cents a gallon to 7 cents. The average state tax rate was put at 3.91 cents a gallon. The highest rate, 7 cents, was collected in Florida, Loulsiana and Tennessee. The lowest, 2 cents, prevailed only in Missouri and the District of Columbia.

New York State, with sales of 1,702,621,000 gallons and a tax rate of 4 cents, collected the largest gasoline tax total of any state, $61,915,000.

Denver & Rio Grande Net Deficit $5,945,944 in '37

NEW YORK (AP)—A net deficit of $5,945,944 in 1937 for the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad largely was traced by Trustees Wilson McCarthy and Henry Swan to increasing costs of operation.

In the annual pamphlet report the trustees pointed out that if the wage scales, coal costs, prices of materials and supplies and taxes for 1937 had been on the same basis as 1933, the net operating income of the road for the past year would have been increased by $4,122,200. The 1936 net deficit totaled $4,046,440.

Melville Shoe Sales Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Melville Shoe Corp. reported for the four weeks ended May 7 sales of $3,846,827, a gain of 2.5 per cent over the $3,055,173 in the comparable 1937 period. Sales for the first 20 weeks of the year were 4.9 per cent below the similar span last year.

Utility Industry Must Integrate, Declares Douglas

NEW YORK (AP)—Chairman William O. Douglas, of the Securities and Exchange Commission, in an article in the current issue of Electrical World, urges the utilities industry to proceed with programs for simplification of corporate structure and integration of systems under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

Mr. Douglas proffered the commission's aid and advice in carrying out these programs.

Discussing provisions of the 1935 legislation calling for revamping of tangled corporate structures and reshuffling of scattered properties, Mr. Douglas said:

Be Good "Or Else"

"Those who look forward and not backward, see that the road to survival is the path marked out by this statute. They are seeking to travel with the Securities and Exchange Commission along this path and we are seeking to make the way as smooth as possible.

"We are asking the industry to formulate programs and to take steps toward achievement of the goal. We shall lend a helpful hand to those who seek it.

"If and when it becomes apparent that any member of the industry is not making or endeavoring to make progress we shall, of course, assume the initiative under the statute to move toward the goal marked out by Congress—the goal, which, I believe, means salvation for the privately owned and operated utilities of this country."

The statement of the youthful head of the SEC, which administers the main provisions of the act, followed recent moves for co-operation between Federal authorities and power executives in working out problems.

SEC Will Co-operate

Mr. Douglas suggested utilities go ahead with the "obvious things to be done" in the purchase or disposal of properties and simplification of capital setups, insisting that inaction "is purely the result of a psychological blockade."

"We do not expect every utility system to present us immediately with a revised map showing revamped, integral systems, nor do we propose to draw such a map for the industry as a whole," he continued.

"Vigorous and intelligent statesmanship applied to the industry's problems by both private interests and this commission will result in the evolution of the map which will not be a crazy quilt but an orderly pattern based upon economic, operating and financial realties.

"We are ready and willing at all times to advise and help the industry in working out its problems, and to conduct ourselves reasonably and practically.

"If the industry conducts itself co-operatively and earnestly—if it will substitute for the idol of bigness the objective of efficiency and soundness, the future of the private utility industry will be assured."

Curtiss-Wright Co. Profit Sets Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Curtiss-Wright Corporation earnings for the first quarter of this year were the largest for any quarter in the history of the company, according to Guy W. Vaughan, president. Net profit for the three months amounted to $733,910, equivalent to 63 cents each on 1,158,464 shares of class A stock. It compared with $269,251, or 23 cents a share earned in the March quarter of 1937. The figures were computed after deductions for depreciation and normal Federal income taxes, but before provision for possible Federal surtax on undistributed income.

A moderate factory-expansion program was announced by Mr. Vaughan. New buildings have been constructed and additional equipment of a specialized type has been installed at the Buffalo plant of the Curtiss airplane and Curtiss propeller divisions, and at the site in Paterson, N. J., of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, manufacturer of Cyclone and Whirlwind engines.

At the Wright Aeronautical plant, a recently completed four-story wing and an addition to the assembly department have increased factory space to about 800,000 square feet, giving Wright the largest aircraft-engine manufacturing plant in the United States. With the installation of special machine tools and processes, this increased space will make possible a 25 per cent increase in production, Mr. Vaughan added.

CrudeRubberConsumption Shows Decrease in April

NEW YORK (AP)—Consumption of crude rubber by manufacturers in the United States in April was estimated at 27,984 long tons, compared with 30,487 in March and a revised total of 51,859 in April, 1937, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reported.

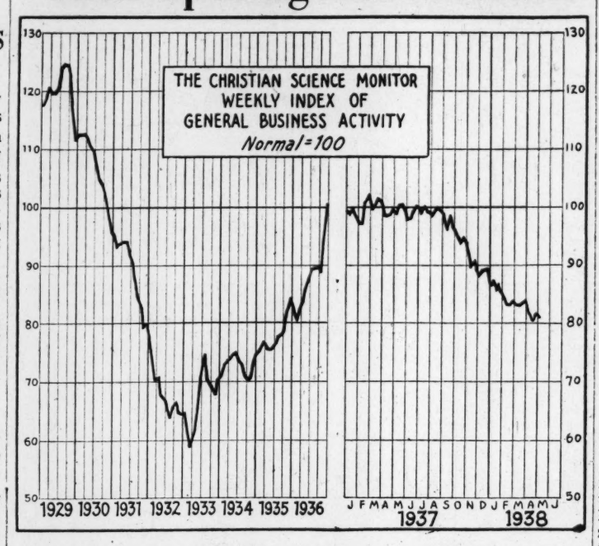
Gross imports of crude rubber in April were 30,807 long tons, against 35,967 in March and 35,850 a year ago. Domestic stocks on hand April 30 were placed at 301,436 tons, a gain of 2,264 over the revised figure for the previous month and 25,147 on April 30, 1937.

National Power & Light Shows Slight Gain in Net

NEW YORK (AP)—National Power & Light Company, an affiliate of the Electric Bond & Share system of holding companies, has reported a net income of $4,991,976 for the year 1937, compared with $4,968,257 the previous year.

This was equal, in both years, to slightly more than 60 cents a share on the common stock after provision for preferred dividends.

Monitor Business Index Eases Off in Opening Week of Month



With the three components showing small declines from the previous week, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity eased off to 81.0 (prel.) on May 7 from 81.2 on April 30. This compared with a level of 99.0 on May 8, 1937.

While the decline in the miscellaneous carloadings total was relatively small it was larger than expected seasonally and the adjusted index dropped off moderately from the previous week's level which was the highest since the end of March.

Bank debits outside New York City and electric power production, the other two components of the index, were both higher in reported totals for the week but failed to meet seasonal expectations and, in the case of power output, a slight upturn in trend.

For the fifth consecutive week the adjusted index for electricity production dipped to a new low level for the current decline and now stands at the lowest level since mid-1935

No marked change has occurred in the business picture during the past week. Steel ingot production remained at approximately the level of the preceding week, and in the opinion of Iron Age there is little likelihood of any change in the next month or so.

Although automobile output edged upward in the preceding week, the total for the past week dropped off again and prospects for the immediate future are not generally favorable. Shutdowns by early summer are looked for.

Operations in the textile industry have been very quiet. Activity in the cotton goods division was spurred somewhat by the announcement of a large government order but in the woolen and worsted textile branch of the industry operations are estimated at hardly more than 30 per cent of capacity.

Wholesale commodity prices continued to decline, largely as a result of further weakness in farm products prices.

The following table gives the combined index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	May 7,* 1938	Apr 30, 1938	May 8, 1937
Combined index	81.0	81.2	99.0
Bk debits outside NYC	81.6	81.9	95.8
Elec pow production	86.0	86.1	99.8
Misc carloadings	70.5	70.8	100.8

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

While the stock market last week didn't exactly go through the resistance-level of 120 on the Dow-Jones industrial averages to which the mysteries of chart-reading have currently attached symbolic value (it is the ceiling of the last two months and was the floor of the winter market), still, neither did it back away very violently. It didn't say yes and it didn't say no. It will take another week at least for the market to make the big decision—to "break out" one way or the other. So far, it may be making a triangle with a rising bottom, or a head-and-shoulders, or several other things. But in any case it is showing remarkable resistance to murky news.

The business indices still move sidewise. Steel operations were down a shade. Carloadings were down after seasonal adjustment. They say that preliminary figures show not even the higher freight rates will enable the Class 1 railroads to gross as much in April as they did in March. General Motors' April sales of 103,500 cars showed a less-than-seasonal improvement over March sales of 100,000. And some people here profess to see something slightly ominous in the fact that in the London market the rail shares have been going to new lows for the year and have declined every day this month while industrials have declined every day but one.

Good Utility News Peters Out

Nor were the utilities last week any Blucher at Waterloo. They seem to have gone up the previous week on news which came out last week, and when the news was out the tire let down. The good news apparently was the prospect of a holding company coalition to deal in one small body with Chairman Douglas of the SEC and Roy Smith, head of its Utilities Division, and then, perhaps, to make an orderly job of revamping the holding company map of the United States instead of leaving it to piece-meal inter-company transactions. And the other good news was the joint TVA-City of Knoxville firm offer to National Power & Light's subsidiary in that city of $7,500,000 for its transmission and distribution—$1,500,000 above the previous offer. But when these were out, what more was there? American Power & Light came out with an annual report including mention of the Fort Worth story already related on this page, and also of impending subsidized competition in other states. And the new pump-priming bill apparently allows for continuance of PWA loan-and-grant arrangements to put the private utilities off the map. So the enthusiasm in the utility shares tended to go down like a slow leak around the valve.

Nor was the political news any help to the market. The Administration has won two checker-moves recently; one, the victory of Claude Pepper in the Florida primaries, the other, the rank-and-file move from the floor of the House putting the wages-and-hours bill back on the calendar. Now the Administration seems about to capitalize on its success. A Washington story said it will replace the reorganization bill on the "must" list, and another that the President will reiterate his position on the capital gains tax and the undivided profits tax (he has the final bill on his desk now); and another that he is afraid rising prizes will jeopardize his pump-priming program.

Market Holds Fairly Well

Yet with all these things against it, the market still held its ground fairly well. True, there has been no further recent decline in scrap prices; and the latest Gallup poll indicates Republicans would capture 80 to 110 seats if an election were held now, the odd-lot public is selling on balance, and the Administration is grooming a bill to let the railroads pass their interest if they can get 75 per cent of the creditors to agree. But these things seem hardly sufficient to offset the run of unfavorable news.

The bond market is another story. Until near the end of the week it continued its meteoric rise. Lower-priced bonds eclipsed the movements of stocks. But higher-grade utilities slowed down and stopped after the TVA-Knoxville offer was out. The bond market has had an almost unbroken rise since the end of March; a setback is due if only for technical reasons. A lot of people have been waiting a long time for it.

Treasuries were again quiet. Mr. Morgenthau's request of Congress apparently means that either in June or September he means to capitalize the present market by selling some bonds to raise new money, not merely for refunding. The $50,000,000 a week retirement of bills out of the Treasury's working balance, originally designed to raise excess reserves, has been discontinued. Excess reserves are now $2,480,000,000, about $100,000,000 below a fortnight ago but high enough so that the last issue of bills sold at an average bank discount equal to 0.0029 per cent. Somebody even stepped in and paid a premium, nobody knows why. Trouble was, the Federal Reserve bill portfolio was getting too small to turn around in, and when bills were paid off the Federal thought they ought to put the money into some kind of governments and they didn't want to buy bonds and push the market higher, and, of course, they wouldn't consider letting their present open-market holdings run down. These holdings operate on a ratchet; they run up but they don't run down.

New Issues Market

The new issues market is still, as the Germans put it, "in guten Hoffnungen" only. But the hopes are nearer delivery. Steel's $100,000,000 debenture issue has been registered and also Commonwealth Edison's $30,000,000 of bonds and $39-$42,000,000 of debentures and more registrations are expected soon. The expected 10-year maturity on the Steel debentures will drop into a very convenient pocket for there are very few maturities available between 1945 and 1950 except governments and the Treasury has been shooting with 2½'s at this gap for some time, but most of the corporate refundings of the last year or two have been 20-, 25-, and 30-year maturities.

The new constitution of the Stock Exchange becomes effective today, when the new Governing Committee meets. The Nominating Committee's slate for governors brought a record turnout last Monday for the election, with around 980 ballots cast. The only way a member could object was to scratch a name, and some of the most prominent New Deal names were scratched by as many as 150 members. The governing committee then met and unofficially made Mr. McMartin president pro-tem of the Exchange, and he unofficially picked out the members of the seven new committees. This was to save time, and these actions will be confirmed this week. The most-scratched members were placed on the Public Relations Committee, which deals with financial correspondents. This whole story will be told at more length on this page later this week.

Rails' Wage Bill Today Too Large, Declares Ayres

CLEVELAND (AP)—Real business recovery is doubtful until "radical remedies" are adopted for the nation's railroads, Col. Leonard P. Ayres holds. These "remedies," he said, should include "a considerable decrease in the number of employees."

While declaring the rails' wage bill must be cut, he did not specify whether this should come about through adoption of wage reductions of through shortening of payrolls.

The Cleveland statistician, asserting "there has been no general expansion of business since the announcement of the pump-priming program a month ago," observed:

Sees Pay Roll Too Large

"The fact is that the wage bill of the railroads has become too great for the traffic to bear. Our railroad crisis can be cured only by the adoption of comprehensive legislation providing for rapid reorganization of insolvent lines, the merging of existing companies into a limited number of strong systems, the prompt abandonment of a large amount of non-essential branch mileage, and a considerable decrease in the number of employees."

Colonel Ayres made his comments in the monthly business bulletin of Cleveland Trust Company, of which he is vice-president. He also is identified with the Chesapeake & Ohio group of railroads and with their holding company, Alleghany Corp.

"Our railroad problem cannot be solved by mere reorganizations which reduce fixed charges by writing off bonded debts," he said.

"In February the railroads would have lost money even if they had had no bonded debt at all. They did not even cover the costs of their operation. January and March were not much better.

Must Bolster Confidence

"The attempt to carry through a recovery program without taking steps to restore confidence in railroad and utility investments is a little like undertaking to operate an automobile without repairing its one punctured tire."

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Drew (D-Pa.) said that he would introduce a bill to provide "emergency" loans for railroads through a 10 per cent "federal emergency surcharge" on all railroal transportation, service and storage.

He said this would be part of a plan, contemplated in the bill, to set up temporary governmental machinery "to deal with the fiscal and other problems of the railroads on the broadest lines."

The proposed 10 per cent surcharge would be paid into a revolving emergency loan fund.

The bill would create the office of "Federal Director of Transportation." The director, appointed by the President, would "encourage and promote or require action on the part of all carriers and subsidiaries" to avoid "unnecessary duplication of services and facilities" and to permit joint use of facilities.

Trust Company Plans New Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Quarterly Income Shares, Inc., Jersey City, an investment trust, has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission for a common stock issue for an estimated gross cash proceeds of $24,099,639.

The trust, headed by Ross Beason, registered 2,608,186 shares of the stock with a nominal par value of 10 cents a share, of which 2,391,814 shares would be reserved for warrants to be issued to stockholders, giving them the right to buy a similar number of shares. Any unsubscribed shares would be offered to the public at the market. The remaining 216,372 shares also will be offered publicly at the market. The proceeds will be used for investment. Smith, Burris & Co. were named underwriters.

Westinghouse Electric Curtails

PITTSBURGH — Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company is further curtailing its activities at its Sharon, Pa., plant with laying off of 700 additional workers over the past week end.

Steel Operations Off a Point; No Big Upturn Expected Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States declined 1 point to 30 per cent of mill capacity during the past week and show no signs of improving, according to the weekly review by the magazine Steel.

The situation, continues the report, is compilcated by the general tendency to await announcement of prices for third quarter.

Consider Wage Rates

A year ago steelmakers made their announcement for third quarter, April 21, during a wave of heavy buying. Buyers feel they have nothing to lose and the possibility of gain if prices should be reduced. No definite intimation has been given as to the result. High wage rates enter into the picture, some steelmakers asserting reduced steel prices must be accompanied by lower wages.

Developments in the plate and structural markets give promise of better mill activity in the summer and fall as pending work accumulates and ship tonnage is placed, on which deliveries will keep pace with construction.

Railroads evince little interest in buying either rails or rolling stock, the order by the Southern railway being the only one recently. An indication of the situation is found in the fact that only 15 freight cars were placed in April, the smallest monthly total since May, 1935, when only two were bought.

Automobile production declined 6,470 to 46,915 units, the lowest weekly output since the 1938 model season began, compared with 53,285 the week before.

Shipments of finished steel by the United States Steel Corp. in April were 501,972 tons, 12.2 per cent less than in March and 62.6 per cent less than April last year. Four months' shipments this year total 2,067,216 tons, 59 per cent less than 5,041,685 tons shipped in the corresponding months of 1937.

Scrap Prices Hold

Great Britain has reimposed an import duty of 33⅓ per cent on all pig iron from abroad, except charcoal and some special grades and the Government is considering accumulation of stocks for emergencies, in an effort to aid the declining demand for domestic use. Production of pig iron and steel both fell off in April.

For the first time since the abortive rise in mid-March the composite of steelmaking scrap prices failed to decline last week, holding at $11.59. Resistance has been developing and an apparent bottom has been reached. The iron and steel and the finished steel composites were unchanged.

There was no change of the operating rate at Pittsburgh at 25 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania 27.5, Buffalo 28, Birmingham 66, New England 30 and Detroit 18. At Chicago there was a loss of 1 point to 31.5 per cent, at Youngstown 3 points to 27, Wheeling 3 points to 38, Cleveland 5 points to 23, St. Louis 3 points to 33.3 and Cincinnati 15 points to 25.

'Reckless' Federal Spending Hit By New Jersey Banker

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 16—There is a pressing need today for bankers to work for a return of "sanity in government," in the opinion of George Letterhouse of Jersey City, newly elected president of the New Jersey Bankers' Association.

This country cannot borrow and spend its way to permanent prosperity, Mr. Letterhouse declared at the close of the thirty-fifth annual convention of his association at the Ambassador Hotel here Saturday. Pump priming cannot restore prosperity or bring about lasting business recovery, he held, adding that economy, thrift and self-sacrifice were as necessary today as they were in the "horse and buggy days."

Stressing what he called the "reckless spending" of the Government, Mr. Letterhouse declared that since 1930 a balanced budget had been unknown.

"Deficits have been growing bigger," he continued, "Government borrowings have been staggering, a heavy mortgage has been placed on the future of this country, and I believe it to be the duty of the bankers of this State to become articulate in their opposition to federal extravanges."

A resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of a committee to study ways and means of broadening the tax base.

The committee on Federal legislation condemned the Patman Bill to provide for Government ownership of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, declaring that this measure opened the way for political manipulation of the dollar and political dictation of the kinds and classes of borrowers who would receive bank credit.

Credit Men See Fall Business Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Credit Men, reporting on a survey of its members, said "over half" the membership expected a "substantial business recovery" in the fall.

"About one-quarter," the association reported, "look for a trade upturn in the coming winter, and the remainder indicated expectation of recovery to be held off until 1939."

The survey was made in connection with the association's 43rd annual credit congress scheduled to be held in San Francisco June 5.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Aircraft Engine Makers Producing Skilled Workers

EAST HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Two of America's greatest aircraft engine factories have borrowed a practice from Elizabethan Times to insure themselves against a shortage of skilled labor.

The story of their apprenticeship systems they consider a significant page from the history of 20th century industry.

Young men are trained to be skilled craftsmen in courses of three and four years, and if they develop the proper qualities they are trained further to be shop leaders and executives.

Skilled Labor Shortage

Though the Pratt & Whitney engine unit of the United Aircraft Corp., and the Wright Aeronautical Corp., are not alone among United States firms with elaborate apprenticeship systems, they probably have developed the extent of their schooling to a far greater degree than most.

Aircraft engine making is a fine art. A motorist's engine can stop on the road without entailing any more trouble than a mechanic can mend, but stoppage of an airplane engine in mid-air is something a pilot views with no complacency, even though current transport planes can fly easily on only one engine.

The average "skilled mechanic" has a lot to learn before he can qualify for work at an aircraft engine factory bench.

The Pratt & Whitney factory in 1935, and the Wright Corp., a short time later, faced shortages in their requirements for skilled labor unless they instituted their own schooling systems.

Company Shares Expense

To quote from "Trade Winds," the Wright shop magazine, "In recent years the supply of highly skilled machinists has diminished. Mass production, and the simplification of machinery, have made it possible for a youngster to earn his living by learning the operation of one machine or one type of machine.

"The thorough-going apprentice system has been neglected in favor of this easier path."

Apprentice schools were started. Finding the job of assuring themselves an adequate supply of workmen was of no mean proportions, the two companies took no halfway measures.

Courses were planned. The Pratt & Whitney Company made arrangements for its apprentices to take college subjects, partly at company expense. There were certain formalities—contracts were drawn up. On the one hand that guaranteed a young man's probability of returning the company's investment in him. On the other, it minimized the possibility of his being discharged.

The P. & W. Company, whose plant is here, has found it necessary to dissolve contracts with an average of only 3 per cent of its students.

The Wright concern made arrangements to present "certificates of apprenticeship" to its graduates at its Paterson, N. J., plant upon graduation, together with a sum of money in excess of their regular wages.

Both companies set rigid age limits—the boys had to be between 18 and 21. They were selected not only for their mental but also for their moral qualifications.

Thorough Preparation

As an index to the care with which the apprentice schools were planned, the P. & W. course in technology includes chemistry, history and government, physics, metallurgy, English composition, and kinematics and machine design.

The student in mathematics faces a stiff course in calculus, and a young man in his second and third years of apprenticeship must dig into corporation finance, the economics of insurance and industrial management.

Maybe all that doesn't go into the making of a 1,200-horsepower motor, but it helps.

After the first year students are eligible to apply for extension education courses at Connecticut State College. The company pays half the bill.

Classroom periods at the factory take up four hours a week, on company time, the subjects of course being related to shop work. In all, the Wright course at Paterson consists of four terms of 2,000 hours each. The P. & W. course is approximately the same.

Starting pay at P. & W. in East Hartford is 37 cents an hour. This is changed every 1,000 hours so that at the end of the third year the rate is 56 cents and at the end of the fourth 60 cents.

Today the two companies have adequate supplies of skilled men, company-trained. They turn out engines sold the world over. The United States, in fact, exports more aircraft motors than any other country.

As a testament to the quality of the products, American airplane motors regularly operate from 90,000 to 100,000 miles without overhaul.

Dividend Declarations

Interim

Company.	Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay- able.	Hldrs. of Record.
Sioux City Stock Yards Co	37½c	..	May 16	May 9

Extra

Beech Nut Pkg	25c	..	July 1	June 10

Irregular

Monarch Mch Tool	30c	..	June 1	May 24

Reduced

Neisner Bros	25c	Q	June 15	May 31
Abbott Dairies	25c	Q	June 1	May 16
Ark-Misso P pf	$1.50	S	June 15	May 31
Beech Nut Pkg	$1	Q	July 1	June 10
Eastman K Co	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 4
Do 6%	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 4
Finance Co of Amer 7% pf	43¾c	Q	June 30	June 20
Harshaw Chemical Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 24
Indianapolis W pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 11
Parkersbg R&R Co	40c	Q	June 1	May 21
pf	$1.37½	Q	June 1	May 21
Pittsburgh P Glass	25c	Q	July 1	June 10
Reliance Ins Phila	30c	S	June 15	May 27
Reynolds M pf	$1.37½	Q	June 15	May 31
Sioux City Stck Yards Co	$1.50	pf	37½c	Q	May 16	May 9
Sontag Chain Stores Co, Ltd	25c	Q	June 1	May 20
do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 20

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3⅜s '47-43	110.5	110.5	110.5
2 3¼s '45-43	109.17	109.16	109.17
1 3¼s '46-44	109.17	109.17	109.17
7 4s '54-44	114.6	114.6	114.6
100 2½s '45	105.15	105.15	105.15
6 3¾s '56-46	112.22	112.22	112.22
5 3½s '49-46	108.4	108.4	108.4
2 2½s '53-49	101.20	101.20	101.20
1 3s '55-51	106.2	106.2	106.2
19 2½s 60-55	104.3	104.	104.2

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 3s '49-44	105.18	105.18	105.18

Home Owners' Loan

2 2⅜s '49-39	102.29	102.28	102.29
2 2¼s '44-42	103.7	103.7	103.7
9 3s '52-44	105.26	105.24	105.24

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4s '48	88⅜	88¼	88⅜
2 Adams Exp 4s 47	92	92	92
1 Allegany 5s '49	51½	51½	51½
2 Alleghany 5s '50 st	22	22	22
1 Allied Stre 4½s '51	82¼	82¼	82¼
12 Allis Chalm 4s 52	106½	106½	106½
10 Am&For P 5s 2030	53	53	53¼
1 Am Ice 5s '53	100	100	100
6 Am T&T 5½s '43	113½	112¾	113½
8 Am T&T 3¼s '61	102½	102⅛	102⅛
2 Am WW&E 6s '75	92	92	92
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Ang C Nitrate deb '67	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
1 Arm Del 4s '57	94½	94½	94½
6 Arm Del 4s '55	94¼	94	94
27 AT&SF 4s '95	107½	106⅞	107¼
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	90	90	90
14 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	98½	98½	98½
4 B&O rfg 6s '95	24⅛	24	24
12 B&O 1st 5s '48	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
7 B&O rfg 5s '95	22	21½	21½
1 B&O 5s '96 F	21	21	21
7 B&O 5s 2000 D	20⅞	20½	20½
16 B&O cv 4½s '60	18½	18¼	18¼
10 B&O 4s '48	46½	46¼	46½
1 BcOi&PLE&WV '41	39	39	39
1 B&O 5s S W '50	35	35	35
10 Bang&Aroo cv 4s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104	104	104
13 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97¼	97	97
16 Beth Stl 3½s '52	91½	91⅜	91½
2 Bost&Me 4¾s ad J '61	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
104 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	63¾	62	63
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Bur C Rd&No 5s '34	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 July	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	120	120	120
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
16 Can Pac 5s '54	99	98⅝	98¾
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	97½	97½	97½
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	93	93	93⅛
17 Can Pac 4s perp	79¾	97¼	79¾
4 Caro C & O 6s '52	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	82	82	82
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	76	76	76
3 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	100¼	99¼	99¼
6 Cen New Eng 4s '61	29	28½	28½
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	105	105	105
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	28	28	28
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	60¼	60¼	60¼
2 ChampionP&P 4¾s '50	96½	96½	96½
2 C & Ahio cn 5s '39	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 C & Ohio cn 5s '39 reg	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 C & O 3½s '96 D	94	93½	93½
5 C & O 3½s '96E	94	93½	93½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	84½	84½	84½
6 CB&Q gen 4s '58	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
4 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100½	100¼	100½
9 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95½	95½	95½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	12	12	12
5 Chi & Erie 5s '82	68	68	68
11 Chic Gt West 4s '59	18½	18½	18½
11 CM&SP 4½s '89E	25	25	25
1 CM&NW rfg 5s 2037	10	10	10
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5⅜	5¼	5¼
1 CRI&P 4s '88	18	18	18
4 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	73¼	71½	71½
4 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	63¼	61½	61½
2 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	42	42	42
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105⅞	105¼	105⅞
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	100½	100½	100½
7 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	89⅞	89⅜	89½
2 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89⅞	89	89⅞
15 Chils Co 5s '43	64½	62	64½
10 Cinn G&E 3¼s '66	106¼	106¼	106¼
14 Clev Elec Ill 3¼s 65	111½	111⅜	111½
1 Clev Un Ter 5s '73	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1 Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
1 Col & So 4½s '80	37½	37½	37½
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	93¾	93	93½
3 Colmbia G 5s '1961	27	92¾	92¾
1 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
1 Com'l Cred 3¾s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Comwlth Ed 4½s '57	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107½	107½	107½
1 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	106½	106½	106½
1 Conn R&L 4½s '51 st	108	108	108
19 Con Edis 3¼s '66	103	102⅞	102⅞
35 Con Oil 3½s '51	101⅛	101	101⅛
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	41½	41½	41½
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	109	109	109
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	105	104¾	105
2 Consum Pow 3½s '67	105	105	105
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	101½	101½	101½
1 Container Cor 6s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Container 5s '43	91½	91½	91½
3 Crane Co 3½s '51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	34	34	34
1 Del P&L 4¾s '69	104	104	104
4 D&RG 4s '36	94¼	94	94
21 Det Ed 4½s '65	107½	106⅞	107¼
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	90	90	90
9 Elec Dist Auto Lite 4s '52	98½	98½	98½
12 Erie rfg 5s '67	24¼	24	24
14 Erie rfg 5s '75	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	22	21½	21½
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21	21	21
1 Erie cv 4s '53B	20⅞	20½	20½
1 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	19	19	19
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	100	100	100
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	97	97	97
5 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	6	6	6
2 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	104¼	104¼	104½
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	104	104	104
3 Goodrich cv 4½s '56	41¼	40	40
22 Goodrich 6s '45	96¼	96¼	96¼
18 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	93½	92⅝	92⅞
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	104⅞	104¼	104⅝
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	92½	92½	92½
2 Gt Nor 4s '77 E	83	83	83
12 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	76½	76½	76½
2 Gulf M & N 5s '50	102	101¾	102
2 Hockg V 4½s '99	65	65	65
1 Hoe & Co 1st ntg '44	113½	113½	113½
2 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	64¼	64¼	64¼
3 Hud&Man 5s '57	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
7 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	15	14⅞	15
1 Ill Steel 4½s'40	34	33	33
107 Interb R Tr 7s '32	107	107	107
2 Interb R Tr 7s32 ct	57½	56⅜	57½
50 Interb R Tr 6s '32	57¼	56⅞	57¼
61 Interb RTr rfg 5s 66	24	22¼	24
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s 66	60	58	59⅜
31 Int Agric 5s '42	57	57	57
8 Int Hydro El 6s '44	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	66	65⅜	65⅜
5 Int Paper 6s '55	41½	41	41
1 Int Paper 5s '47	81⅛	81	81
5 Int Paper 5s '47	89½	88¾	88¾
71 Int T&T cv 4½s 39	89	88⅛	88¾
14 Int T&T 4½s 52	60½	60	60
7 Int T&T 5s 55	64½	64½	64½
31 Jones & L St 4½s 61	96	95¾	95⅞
12 K S South 5s 50	60⅞	60	60⅞
2 K C South 3s 50	64	64	64
13 K C Term 4s 60	106	105¾	106
4 Lac Gas 5½s 53	56	56	56
28 Lautaro Nit nc 7s	30½	30	30½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74	19½	19½	19½
8 Leh Val 4s 2003	20½	20½	20½
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	20¼	20	20¼
1 Ligget & M 7s 44	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛
10 Long Isl gen 4s4 38	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Lorillard Co 7s 44	128	128	128
62 Louis & N un 4s 40	101½	101⅛	101⅛
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
3 Manat Sug 4s '57	26¼	26	26¼
92 Manhat Ry 4s '90	31¾	30½	31¼
6 Manhat Ry 5s '90ct	30	29¾	29¾
3 ManhatRy 2nd 4s 2013	19	19	19
3 McKes&Rob5½s '50	100⅝	100½	100½
20 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	100	99¾	99¾
10 MilER'ry&L 5s '61B	102½	102¾	102¾
2 M & St L 4s '49	3	3	3
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	127⅛	127¼	127⅛
10 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	41	40⅞	41
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	18½	18½	18½
1 M-K-T 6s	38	37½	38
20 Mo Pac 5½s '49	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18½	18½	18½
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18½	18½	18½
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19	19	19
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
11 Mob & Ob 5s '38	11½	11½	11½
7 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	105	104⅞	105
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94	94	94
4 Montreal Tr 5s '41	98	98	98
1 MorEssex 4½s55	40½	40½	40½
7 Nassau El 4s '51	25	24½	25
10 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	100⅜	100¼	100¼
5 Natl Steel 4s '65	108	108	108
3 N Eng RR 4s '45	31	30½	30½
7 N J Pub Sv 5s '52 A	97	96½	96½
3 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	97	97	97
90 No Tex&N 6½s '54	29¼	29	29
1 NO Tex&M 4½s '56	28	28	28
6 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49¾	49	49
2 NYC cn 4s '98	62¼	62¼	62¼
4 NYC 3¾s '46	67¾	67⅝	67¾
1 NYC 3¼s '52	62½	62½	62½
8 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	49¼	49	49
2 NY Ch&StL 5½s '74-A	45¾	45½	45¾
2 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	38½	38½	38½
1 NY Conn 4½s '53	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
6 NY Dock Co 5s '38	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	52¾	52¾	52¾
2 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	8¾	8¾	8¾
11 NY Tel 4½s 39	106	105½	105½
3 NY Tel 3¼s 67	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	108	108	108
2 Niagara Sh 5½s 50	86½	86½	86½
1 Nor Pac W Ws 96	116½	116½	116½
7 Nor Am Co 5s 61	105⅝	105	105⅝
1 Nor Am Ed 5s 69C	102	102	102
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66¼	66¼	66¼
6 Nor Pac 4s 97	83	82¼	82¼
1 Ogden&L Cha 4s 48st	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 Ohio Ed 4s 67	102	102	102
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	102⅜	102¾	102¾
3 OklahomaG&E 3¾s66	103	103	103
2 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	100½	100½	100½
7 Or-WashRR&N 4s 61	99¾	99½	99½
1 Pac Gas & El 3¼s 66	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Para Pict 3¼s '47	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	39½	39½	39½
8 Pen Ohio Det 4½s 77	92¼	92¼	92¼
24 Pen P&Lt 4½s 81	96¾	96½	96½
3 Pen RR gen 5s 68	103⅞	103½	103⅞
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	113½	113½	113½
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	95¾	95	95⅝
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	90¾	90	90
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	90	90	90
3 Pen RR 3¼s '52	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	67	67	67
5 Phila Co 5s '67	94¼	94½	94⅛
8 Phil Elec 3½s '67	108⅛	107⅞	108⅛
2 Ph Red C&I 5s '73	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜
6 Philippine Ry 4s '37	15½	15½	15½
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	108½	108½	108½
1 PCC&StL 4½s '77	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	57	57	57
1 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	12½	12½	12½
6 Potomac El P 3½s '66	108	108	108
12 Radio Keith 6s '41	72½	71	71⅝
2 Readg 4½s '97 A	72	72	72
6 Republic Stl 4½s '61	84½	84	84
1 Republic Stl 4½s '56	84½	84½	84½
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Richm Term 5s '52	104½	104½	104½
1 Rutland 4½s '41 st	7½	7½	7½
1 Brisbane 6s '50	10	10	10
10 BuenA4½s4½sAug'76	58½	58½	58½
7 Canada 5s '52	113¼	112¾	112¾
2 Canada 4s '60	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Canada 3¼s '61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Canada 3s '67	97¾	97½	97⅝
8 Canada 3½s '45	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Canada 3¼s '44	101½	101½	101½
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	17½	17½	17½
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'61	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
3 Chile 6s '61 Jan	18½	18½	18½
1 Chile 6s '63	18½	18¼	18¼
2 Chilean Mun 7s '60	15	15	15
2 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Cuba 5½s '45	70½	70½	70½
3 Cuba 5s (1904) '44	103¾	103¾	103⅞
10 Czecho 8s '51	74	74	74
1 Denmark 6s '42	103½	103	103
14 Denmark 5½s'55	100½	100¼	100½
2 Denmark 4½s '62	96⅜	96¼	96¼
1 Estonia Rep 7s '67	95½	95½	95½
3 Ger Gov 5½s'65	27	26⅞	27
4 Ger Govt 7s '49 unst	26¼	26¼	26¼
9 Greek 6s '68	26⅜	26¼	26¼
8 Greek 6s 88 pt pd	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
1 Hamburg St 6s '46	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
3 Italy 7s 1951	79¼	79¼	79¼
16 Japan 6½s '54	71¼	70	70
7 Japan 5½s '65	58½	58¼	58¼
6 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	42¼	42¼	42¼
10 Kars 6s '43 ct st pr in	18½	18½	18½
5 Kars 6s '43 ct st	25	25	25
2 Medellni Mun 6½s '54	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
5 Milan City 6½s '52	63¾	62¾	63¼
2 N Sou Wales 5s '57	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 N Sou Wales 5s '58	102½	102½	102½
2 Nord Ry 6½s'50	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Norway 4½s '56	103½	103½	103½
1 Norway 4¼s'65	102¼	102¼	102¼
6 Norway 4s '63	101⅜	100¾	100¾
7 Orient Dev 6s '53	56⅛	55½	55½
2 Orient Dev 5½s '58	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜
5 Pernambuco 7s '47	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 Peru 7s '59	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
2 Peru 1st 6s '60	83¼	83¼	83¼
2 Prussia 6, '62	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Prussia 7 '51	20¾	20¾	20¾
4 Queensld 6s '47	106⅛	106	106
2 Rhine Westph 6s '52	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Rhine West 6s '53	29¾	29¾	29¾
6 Rio Gr Sul 6s '68	7⅞	15⅜	7⅞
Rome 6½s '52	65½	65	65½
2 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	9	9¾	9¾
11 Sao Paulo Ct 7s '40	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
6 Sydney 5½s '55	103	103	103
4¾sTaiwan El P 5½s '71	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
4 Tokyo City 5½s '61	53	52⅞	53
11 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	55½	55½	55½
1 Ujigawa El P 7s '45	71	71	71
1 UnStlWk6½s'51A	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
2 Uruguay 6s '60	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
6 Uruguay3¾s4s4½s'79	42½	42⅜	42⅜
1 WestphlUnEl6s'53	22¾	22¾	22¾

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today (May 16), 2,556,000; previous day, 2,689,800; week ago, 7,109,500; year ago, 5,204,000; two years ago, 8,311,000; Jan. 1 to date, 671,111,380; year ago, 1,450,100,000; two years ago, 1,481,208,000.

Foreign Bonds

4 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	45	45	45
2 Antioquia 7s '45 D	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
29 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	84¼	84	84¼
2 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	84¼	84¼	84¼
25 Argentine 4½s '71	92½	92½	92½
4 Australia 5s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Australia 4½s '56	101	101	101
2 Belgium 7s '55	112¼	112	112
13 Belgium 6½s '49	105½	105½	105½
1 Bergen City 5s '60	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
18 Brazil 8s '41	16	15½	16
12 Brazil 6½s '26-57	13½	13¼	13½
2 Brazil 6½s '27-57	13	13¼	13¼
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	13½	13½	13½
1 Brisbane 6s '50	101	101	101
10 BuenA4½s4½sAug'76	58½	58½	58½
7 Canada 5s '52	113¼	112¾	112¾
2 Canada 4s '60	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Canada 3¼s '61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Canada 3s '67	97¾	97½	97⅝
8 Canada 3½s '45	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Canada 3¼s '44	101½	101½	101½
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	17½	17½	17½
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'61	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
3 Chile 6s '61 Jan	18½	18½	18½
1 Chile 6s '63	18½	18¼	18¼
2 Chilean Mun 7s '60	15	15	15
2 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Cuba 5½s '45	70½	70½	70½
3 Cuba 5s (1904) '44	103¾	103¾	103⅞
10 Czecho 8s '51	74	74	74
1 Denmark 6s '42	103½	103	103
14 Denmark 5½s'55	100½	100¼	100½
2 Denmark 4½s '62	96⅜	96¼	96¼
1 Estonia Rep 7s '67	95½	95½	95½
3 Ger Gov 5½s'65	27	26⅞	27
4 Ger Govt 7s '49 unst	26¼	26¼	26¼
9 Greek 6s '68	26⅜	26¼	26¼
8 Greek 6s 88 pt pd	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
1 Hamburg St 6s '46	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
3 Italy 7s 1951	79¼	79¼	79¼
16 Japan 6½s '54	71¼	70	70
7 Japan 5½s '65	58½	58¼	58¼
6 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	42¼	42¼	42¼
10 Kars 6s '43 ct st pr in	18½	18½	18½
5 Kars 6s '43 ct st	25	25	25
2 Medellni Mun 6½s '54	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
5 Milan City 6½s '52	63¾	62¾	63¼
2 N Sou Wales 5s '57	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 N Sou Wales 5s '58	102½	102½	102½
2 Nord Ry 6½s'50	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Norway 4½s '56	103½	103½	103½
1 Norway 4¼s'65	102¼	102¼	102¼
6 Norway 4s '63	101⅜	100¾	100¾
7 Orient Dev 6s '53	56⅛	55½	55½
2 Orient Dev 5½s '58	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜
5 Pernambuco 7s '47	73¼	73¼	73

Democracy Faces Problem of Peace And Prosperity

(Continued from Page 1)

naturally from the indignation that such sights provoke.

But it is the sense of this study that none of these reactions will promote finally the best interests of democracy.

They contain the seeds of war and war was named by every authority interviewed as the one catastrophe that would most certainly batter America's free institutions into the molds of dictatorship. They insisted that the emphasis must be upon world appeasement through the restoration of world trade, sensible treaty revision and a general effort to find the terms upon which democracies may best live with nations who choose to be unfree.

World appeasement calls for high adventure in tolerance. Britain, the United States and France, with their control of 60 per cent of the world's raw materials, might, if they were united, demolish the dictatorships and halt lawless aggression. But they are not united and if they were, such an undertaking might well demolish the democratic processes. If there were a genuine collective front to which America adhered, militant threats against the dictatorships might be safely made. But there is no such collective security front, and America, within the last five months, has shown a disposition to remain increasingly aloof from political co-operation. Consequently, this war of doctrines is mainly provocative and actually undermines the program which America is officially pursuing.

Indeed, at the very moment Secretary Woodring irritated Italy with his anti-Fascist talk the American State Department was attempting to negotiate a trade treaty with Italy.

The support given to the anti-Fascist movement by the "new Communism" is itself revealing. The Communists know that if the democracies are led into war against Fascism the resulting chaos would give them their best opportunity to seize power.

The United States particularly with its long devotion to liberty finds it difficult to be tolerant toward people who have permitted their liberties to slip through their fingers. They are likely to feel as Benjamin Franklin did when he said:

"They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."

Yet Franklin was speaking with the youth, the wealth and the promise of a rich new continent all around him. America had not just lost a war, it had not just lost a peace, it had not just lost a desperate, courageous attempt at reconstruction. Yet most of the peoples of the world who have abandoned their liberties have lost at least one of these things and some have lost all three.

Prey to Heritage

The European people who have discarded their liberties are crowded and hemmed in, a prey to the heritage of smoldering feudal hatreds, deficient in raw materials and outlets for their population. And what is most important, the democracies themselves have aggravated the problems of the dictatorial nations.

This week end Premier Mussolini underscored his threat of an anti-Fascist bloc. He spoke from Genoa. In 1922 in this same city Signor Rossini speaking for an Italy that was not yet Fascist protested the "protectionism, exclusiveness and intolerance" of the trading policy pursued by the great powers. America had its part in erecting excessive tariff walls which placed such acute burdens upon the have-not powers of the world.

By what one author called the "harsh fiat of power" the democratic nations at Versailles stripped Germany of its colonies, of 75 per cent of its iron, of 12 per cent of its population and crushed its economic life with intolerable debts. Tolerance is made easier for the democracies when they shoulder their just share of responsibility for the stark disillusionment of the German people and the present state of economic nationalism in the world.

A program of world appeasement is frequently denounced on the grounds that the dictatorships would not co-operate and that the peoples under the dictators cannot be induced to want their liberties again.

The view that a vast section of the world's population will be content forever to discard their freedom violates the democracies' own concept of the equality of men. Prof. Fritz M. Marx of the Harvard Economic Department, who left Germany when Hitler came to power, told this writer that there are many signs in Germany and Italy that the basic spiritual and intellectual individuality of men is reasserting itself. For instance, the Italian speaks of the "sacred personality of the true Italian." To Mr. Marx this is much the same thing that the citizen of democracy means when he speaks of the "preciousness of the individual." Many men with the long-range historical view told this writer that the German and Italian people will want their liberties back when they mean security and order instead of confusion and hunger.

Increasing Unrest

Should the dictatorships refuse to co-operate in a program of world appeasement—should they stick to their programs of self-sufficiency, the democracies would, nevertheless, be strengthened as world markets were restored. At the same time dictatorships might run into increasing internal unrest as their strength was sapped by mounting armament expenditures and an economy cut off from the world markets.

None of the authorities with whom this writer talked urged that the United States should foolishly abandon adequate programs of defense or that it should idly stand by and permit fascist propaganda to invade South America. They did urge, however, that the United States match its defensive measures with a constructive program designed to restore the world neighborhood. It is not the role of democracy, they said, to condemn those who have discarded their liberties; it is not their role merely to glorify their own liberties, but it is their role, if they are to be consistent with their own precepts, to strive with all their power to help the people of the world to want their liberties back.

Every path that this writer explored seemed to support the view that the great overwhelming need of the moment is for democracies to free themselves from the hatred and fear that fascist aggression is precipitating. By such merely negative reactions the democracies play into the hands of every unrisen dictator. Mesmerized by fear and conviction of war's inevitability, the democracies dare not legislate to end political and social confusion lest the legislation carry the infection of dictatorships; they dare not spend less for armaments than other nations spend and they thus incline to centralize their governments more and more; hot-headed groups within democracy meet hatred with hatred and thus create greater danger of war.

The last year has witnessed manifold proofs of the world's interdependence. The very ether waves that carry German and Italian assertions of nationalism are themselves proof of the unity of world internationalism. Power generated in Switzerland could turn factory wheels in a nationalist German town. The International Postal Union, aviation rights of way over the nations, short wave radio—all these things announce that the interdependence of the world is established. During the year there has been some whittling down of the maze of tariff barriers, quotas, cartels and exchange restrictions. Turkey has entirely abandoned its import quotas. Czechoslovakia has reduced its trade limitations, the Oslo group has made a modest but united drive for freer trade; the United States and Great Britain are said to have reached a basis of trade agreement.

The democracies are urged to think more upon these constructive elements. A true democratic front should represent a great reservoir of tolerance and justice. Many students of world affairs argue, however, that nationalism is so intense and extreme that world appeasement is a naïve dream. Yet the great Spanish thinker, Ortega y Gasset, stressed the fact that a dying phase of world history is always most intense and clamorous as it strives to hang on against all logic of the new era.

So it is the evidence of this study that the democracies must strive for respites—that they must make those respites count in the direction of appeasement.

Democracy is a frame of freedom. Once war has shattered that frame the process of the individual's development, level by level, to greater spirituality, is interrupted. For that reason the most astute defenders of democracy urge caution, lest anger at the dictators, plunge the democracies into the same pit with them.

Must Share Blessings

The Democratic drive toward the world neighborhood has frequently been interrupted, but throughout history it has been an irresistible process. It swept men out of the tribal valley, over the walls of fortified cities, beyond states and into nations. Today the concept of the brotherhood of man lives in the thinking of more men than at any time in history. The irrational human effort to arrest this universal process on the level of nations seems doomed to failure in the light of historical unfoldment. Many thinkers today believe the process will be reinvigorated most quickly if the democracies export their tolerance to foreign ports.

As the poet said:

"My fruit is not my fruit until it fall over my wall into my neighbor's field."

Sidewalk 'Rehoisals' Called For Juvenile Rhythm Band

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—You may be one of the people who think it would be better to train children from an early age to play Mozart and MacDowell than Swing, but the way the WPA Music Project people look at it at Council House in the Bronx, is that the important thing is to get them started on music that is comprehensible to them, with cultivation of taste to come later.

At Council House the children use real instruments—drums, cymbals, triangles, tambourines. When they practice between times, at home, they use forks, spoons, and mamma's cooking kettles.

The Rhythm Band meets officially once a week. Unofficially it meets practically wherever and whenever two or three are gathered together. A small boy will mount a conveniently overturned box on a curbstone, yell, "Ladies 'n Gen'men, I take great pleasure in presentin' the Council House Rhythm Band—in rehoisal—" And a half dozen youngsters pull from their pockets make-shift instruments, and at the cry of the leader, "Beat it out!" proceed to do a good "rehoisin'" job on some current tune.

Rhythmic Enthusiasm

"Hey—!" the leader raps a telephone with his stick, "you ain't playin' it good—not good like you lay it for th' teacher. Git started all over again now an' do it good!"

Passersby stop to listen, and to grin at the enthusiasm with which the youngsters, inspired by instruction in rhythm at Council House, have carried it over into their casual play. The children don't mind if people stop to listen. Indeed, they rather like it. Which, come to think of it, is no different from the pleasure with which attention and applause are received by the aggregations of Messers Benny Goodman and Tommy Dorsey.

No apology needs to be made for the makeshift instruments they use, between orthodox rehearsal sessions at Council House. It's been done before. Indeed a story is available—a true one—of the employment of similarly makeshift instruments for a little informal rehearsing by no less a person than the great Stowkowski.

He and a couple of friends were spending some time in Paris, living in an artist-y sort of place over on the Left Bank. A friend went in to see them one afternoon, and as he climbed the murky stairs to the top floor studio, he heard strains of wonderful symphonic music. It sounded like a full orchestra, playing at its very best. And, in the appointed places, the percussion was particularly fine.

Percussion from Floor

When he knocked on the door of the studio, he got no answer. Stokowski and his friends must not have heard the knock, and no wonder, for the music was approaching a fine climax. So the visitor carefully pushed the door open. It opened only about a foot—then stuck. He applied an eye to the opening. And there he beheld Stowkowski and his friends, sitting on the floor. In the corner a victrola was giving forth the music of the full orchestra. And the men sitting on the floor were diligently beating out the percussion parts with the covers of soup pots, a great copper kettle, some blocks of wood, and some long-handled spoons.

The Project teachers at Council House say the reason the children are so keen about the Rhythm Band is because they are allowed to perform music which is in today's idiom, and which they understand.

"They have such a good time we can hardly get them out when class is over. And their mothers tell us that it is one of the best means they have of making their children behave. If they don't do as they're told during the week—no Rhythm Band. A calamity indeed. We even know of a little boy who doesn't swear any more because his mother told him we wouldn't have him in the Rhythm Band if he swore."

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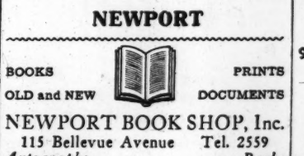

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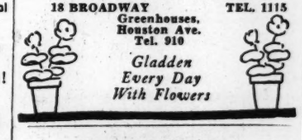

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Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

TRY Trading at
BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
for Fresh Fruits, Vegetables and Choice Meats

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

The COTTON SHOP Is Open!
One of the largest collections of Cottons in the State . . . from $1.98 to $29.95.
MILLNER'S THE SHOPPING CENTRE
802 MAIN PHONE 3040

NEWPORT NEWS

Your Wedding and Graduating Gifts Should Come From
BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
Certified Gemologists
2912 WASHINGTON AVE.

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1868
HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

New Spring Casual Coats
$16.95
NACHMAN'S
32 Street and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
Fairfax Family Laundry Corp.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

For QUALITY LAUNDRY or SUPER DRY CLEANING
Dial 3-7411
ROYAL LAUNDRY
Zoric Dry Cleaning

T & C LAUNDRY COMPANY
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

For the Best Rug-Cleaning Call
HEROLD R. HOFHEIMER
Dial 5-2801 Richmond, Va.
Moderate Priced STORAGE

ROANOKE

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
New Arrivals and Display of
DRESSES, COATS and SUITS
For Early Spring Showing

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men
NATALIE SHOPPE
Advanced Spring Showing in
WOMEN'S and MISSES' WEARING APPAREL

Sunnyside Awning and Tent Co.
Now in New Modern Plant
110 Luck Avenue, S. W.
Awnings, Window Shades, Venetian Blinds

SEE NEXT PAGE

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

Brown's apparel
WOMEN ●● MISSES ●● JUNIORS
946 FOURTH AVENUE

CHAPMAN PRINTING CO.
Commercial Printing
Publications
921 Federal Ave. Phone 5459

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866 9:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
Refrigerators
"Stewart-Warner"—the acme in Home Electrical Refrigeration and Value! A model to suit every budget. Exclusive with "The BAY."
It's "The Bay" in Calgary

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave. W. Calgary

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St., West Phone M-7833

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
CROSSLAND & BEALE LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
For Quality—Value—Service
Make Your Shopping Headquarters at the "Bay" in Edmonton

Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
You Never Pay More at Edmonton's Own Store

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
If your hair is not becoming to you, you should be coming to us for your next Permanent.
HARRY CROSS
Eugene Permanent Wave Stylist
Proprietor Edmonton Beauty Parlors
Phone 24554 10115 102nd St.

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. LIMITED
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

TEMPLEMAN BROS.
Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating
Gas Fitting, Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

C. I. L.
A better paint for every purpose made by Canadian Industries Limited.
Sold Exclusively by
J. A. Werner Hardware Co. LIMITED
Est. 1906 10139 99 St. Phone 2230

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Costume Gadgets
Riotously Gay!
Bright colored jingles, charms, bracelets, necklets, clips, brooches . . . little wooden and metal fancies that add a gay note of smartness to any ensemble.
50c
Jewelry, Main Floor, The "Bay"
Hudson's Bay Company

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

Shoes from AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, STAN WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

FOOT SAVER SHOES FOR WINNIPEG
2—SHOE STORES—2
Rannard's
350 Portage Ave., 267 Portage Ave.

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

MARY JANE BEAUTY SHOPPE
Specializing in the creation of individual permanents
Corner River Ave. and Lewis
Phone 45 156

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320 9 a. m. - 9 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Why Take Chances?"
Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm." Eighty-two years of successful business career.
HOWARD BROS. EST. 1854
52 REBECCA ST.
Just Phone 2-4658

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 7 a. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.

Wonderful THREE Combination
AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON. STRATFORD. GALT

When Next in London Be Sure to See
THE AISLE OF FASHION
(Second Floor)
Smallman & Ingram Limited

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1175

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J —9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

W. A. RANKIN LIMITED
2-4241
410 Bank Street, Ottawa
Home and Builders' Hardware
Jap-a-lac Time Tested Paints

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa Limited 2-4823

Shepard TAXI SERVICE
Transfer and Moving Vans
94 Slater Street 2-1737

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252 Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

TRY GOLDEN CREST MILK
THE CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT of City Dairy
37 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
CITY DAIRY Phone KI 6151

Character Clothes for Women
Ira Berg *Limited*
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1145 North End MO 1179

5 Direct Phones KI. 3121
J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
Your Patronage Is Solicited

DOAN COAL COMPANY LIMITED
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffure
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

DOMINION ROYAL TIRES
and Tire Service
CHAMBERS & COOKE LIMITED
221 Adelaide St. W. AD. 1459

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Cash and Carry

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W. (Just East of St. George St.)

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and Special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London, Kitchener, Stratford, Guelph, North Bay; Toronto, St. Catharines, Chatham, Woodstock, Sudbury; Hamilton, Stratford, Elmira, Cayuga; Peterborough, Sarnia, Lucknow, Cargill

STORE WINTER GARMENTS
Winter garments stored with us are absolutely safe and free from moths and burglary—full insurance is carried and you get a receipt.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO **LAUNDERERS** AND DRY CLEANERS

Wainwright Real Estate
INSURANCE
Fire, Theft, Automobile, etc.
Estates Managed *Rents Collected*
1480 Danforth Ave. Glad. 2533

CITY ELGIN Ford PHONE 5660
E. D. MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

All Makes
Rebuilt Repaired Rented
We Service All Office Machines
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

Store Your Furs in Canada's Most Modern Cold Storage Vault
100% Protection at 2%
ALLAN FURS
510 MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD
PHONE HY 4040

NORTH END MOTORS LIMITED
Ford and Lincoln Zephyr
1391 Yonge St. at St. Clair HY. 2141

G. S. BEER
at 2% of Your Valuation
Fur Storage
REMODELING — REPAIRING
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wilbank 3636 9 A. M.-5 P. M., Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lazares Famous Guaranteed Furs
Every garment bears Lazare's two guarantees,—one for long satisfactory wear and the other for lowest possible price.
Fur-trimmed Cloth Coats and Woolen Suits made to your measurements by our internationally famous designer out of the best British Woolens.

L. P. LAZARE & CO. LTD.
1454 Peel Street
Opp. Mount Royal Hotel

THRIFT-STOP & SHOP STORES LIMITED
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

INSURE YOUR FURS WITH
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
MODERN COLD STORAGE
Telephone ★ BElair 3466 First Floor 1193 Phillips Square

BUTTERNUT LODGE
STE. ROSE BOULEVARD
WEST STE. ROSE, QUE.
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Recommended by Auto Clubs
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nourse Proprietors Phone: St. Eustache 609-12

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED
BEACH CLUB
Now open with togs for Sun and Surf.
Sea and sun worthy togs for active swimmers and passive sun bathers . . . play suits, beach robes, swim suits, dressmaker bathing suits, sun hats and sand shoes . . . all the togs you need for fun in the sun.
ON THE FIFTH FLOOR
Simpson's

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Dechaux
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING
for EVERYTHING
DYERS UPHOLSTERERS FURRIERS
FRONTENAC 1131
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

COAL FUEL OIL *DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED
Now Is the Time to Buy Your
ANNUALS, PERENNIALS and SHRUBS
THORNBURG BROS., Ltd.
1400 St. Catherine West LA. 9023
Direct from our Greenhouses to you.
DE. 0531

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

MELROSE ELECTRIC
SEE THE NEW
WESTINGHOUSE and THOR WASHERS
Radio and Electric Repairs—Meccano Supplies
42 Westminster Ave. North Montreal West DE. 0931

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Eiler's
SWIFT CURRENT FORT QU'APPELLE
REGINA ESTEVAN MOOSE JAW

SASKATOON

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201 Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

LONDON S. W. "Yellowbank," 206 Sheen Road, Richmond—Guests received in delightful home: large garden: every comfort: separate tables for meals: terms from 2 Gns.

BOARDING KENNELS

BRIGHTON, BRIGHTSTONE KENNELS, Wootton House, Patcham—Warm indoor accommodation; all breeds boarded; owners' wishes considered; daily exercise; experienced staff; foreign and English pupils taken; dogs met Brighton and London. LAWIS, Tel. Preston-Brighton 2951.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road., Nunhead, London, S. E. 15. New X 3332.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

LONDON — A well-established home-made cake shop and cafe in West End well run by two ladies: good net profit; audited accounts. Box W-1041, BCM/CSM, London.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance and Supplies

CORSETIERES

LOOK SLIM BY WEARING a corset or belt made to measure by MME. FESTA
Agent for Kickernick undergarments
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, Wel. 6439

DANCING

JEAN PULLING, A.R.A.D. (Inter.), Dancing Teacher, Littlemead, Derek Road, Maidenhead. Phone 1922. Children's dancing a speciality. Schools visited.

DRESSMAKING

MARGARET GRIEVE—Ladies' own materials used. 116a Holland Road, London, W. 14. 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White) 18 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1 Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30, Sat. 10-12

FLATLETS

LONDON, **SLOANE STREET**
5 Wilbraham Pl. Beautifully furnished single and double rooms or suites, with hot and cold water and electric fires (some have telephone); all the comforts of a private house; full service; meals served in rooms as required; quiet, yet central; opposite Christian Science church; one minute underground and buses; moderate terms. SLO. 6433.

FLATS TO LET

BRIGHTON—3 unfurnished flats, 1st floor, 2 spacious rooms, kitchen, bathroom, 3rd floor, 5 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, S. C. 1 gn. each; central, quiet. Apply 59 Station Rd., Portslade, Sussex.

CHANDOS COURT
FLATS close to Buckingham Palace: from 3 gns. per week Furnished; constant hot water; central heating; electric lifts; liveried porters; long or short lets; optional service. ESTATE OFFICES, 64 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W. 1. Tel. Abbey 1525.

LONDON, N. W. 3—Self-contained maisonette, furnished or unfurnished, third floor, 5 large rooms, kitchen, bathroom, etc. Write 169 Mellrose Ave., N. W. 2, or phone GLA. 7117.

LONDON, Sloane Square — Furnished suite, sitting-room and bedroom from June 18 for 2 months; 30/- weekly. Box W-1043, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WIMBLEDON—8 miles Hyde Park Corner; modern labour-saving house with views over golf course standing in secluded garden with lawn, herbaceous borders and fine trees; library 36 ft. long, dining-room, small study or maid's sitting-room, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen; excellent condition throughout; price £4250. CONNER, White House, Drax Avenue, Wimbledon

HOUSES TO LET

EAST SHEEN, S. W. 14—Close Richmond Park, small attractive furnished house, pretty garden, garage. 5 Christchurch Rd. PRO. 4403.

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen London S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

KNITWEAR

SHETLAND & HIGHLAND CROFTERS WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES
11 Eccleston Street, London, S. W. 1
Hand Knit Garments of every description. Lace Shawls, Scarves, Tweeds, Rugs, Yarns, etc. Moderate prices. Phone Sloane 7024.

LAUNDRIES

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

CROWN LAUNDRY PULHAM
PERFECT WORK. MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MISS JOYCE
NEWTON RENOWN 3127 35 MILES RADIUS

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street Notting Hill Gate

CHEPSTOW HAND LAUNDRY
Personal Attention Given
Silks a speciality. Urgent work in 8 hours. 25 Chepstow Mansions, W. 2. BAY. 4165

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON, Westminster—Excellent 2-roomed office to let from June 24th; suitable for practitioner. Box W-1048, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, Hurlingham—Lady offers home in flat to professional or business man or woman. Box W-644, BCM/CSM, London.

SOUTH HAMPSTEAD—Lady would like to receive a married couple or single gentleman in her well-furnished home; every comfort; good garden; close to West End. Write Box M-445, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Porchester Terrace (Sixty Seven)—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. & C. throughout; bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction for sharing. Langham 2679.

LONDON—Unfurnished rooms from 11/6 to 15/-; also furnished or partly; 2 minutes buses 15, 52; 5 minutes tube; quiet house. 28 Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill Gate.

LONDON, Victoria 9295—Really nice rooms and breakfast, modern conveniences, bathroom each floor; very moderate. 45 St. George's Road, S. W. 1.

LONDON, Earls Court — Two unfurnished rooms; every convenience; moderate rent. Apply 170 Finborough Road, S. W. 10.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office, (Miss G. Phenix) 21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C.
Phone MANsion Ho. 3302

SECRETARIAL SERVICES—Shorthand typewriting translations, staff, dictation rooms; confidential work understandingly executed. H. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 20 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. MET. 3180.

European
Local Classified
(Continued)

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, 7 Lexham Gardens, W. 8—Comfort and privacy; artistically furnished divan rooms, with every modern appointment; competent staff; single and double from 30/-; 5 minutes Kensington High Street. Western 8983.

SPORTS

PUTNEY SPORTS (L. S. Yates), Sports Outfitter, 182, Upper Richmond Road, S. W. 15. Putney 1019. Restrings and repairs our speciality. Same day service.

TAXI SERVICE

London's Taxis always at your service to meetings, lectures and services; to the shops, stations and theatres.
TAKE A TAXI!

TEACHERS

CHRISTINE DAY, B. A. Exp. teacher, English language literature, writing, speech, foreigners, children coached. 41 Redcliffe Road, London, S. W. 10.

ISABEL CHARMAN, L.R.A.M., M.R.S.T., Pianoforte Teacher (Matthay Method); Musicianship (Yorke Trotter Method); private pupils and schools visited. Apply 83 Kenton Court, Kensington High St., London, W. 14. Western 8241.

LADY recommends one who loves and understands children and who teaches all English subjects, French, German and Music. Young people of any nationality welcomed daily in her home (London). Box W-909, BCM/CSM, London

LEARN TO MAKE YOUR OWN HATS
The School of Millinery
MISS CARTER
53 Baker Street, London.
1 doz. lessons (1½ hrs. each) 3 GNS.
Full course with certificate by arrangement.
Tel. Welbeck 9686

TEACHERS' POST VACANT

CHALLONER SCHOOL, 72 Queen's Gate, London—Wanted in September, (1) Junior Form Mistress, Froebel Certificate, Good Music and Handwork. (2) Graduate Mistress qualified to take Geography throughout the School. History and Latin or Science subsidiary

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

For Houses and Flats in Ealing Consult
LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A.A.I.
Auctioneers, Surveyors and Estate Agents
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. EALing 2127
Rents Collected—Estates Managed

HOLMBURY ST. MARY, NEAR DORKING—Situated in a quiet private road, about six miles from Dorking; a small freehold plot of land covering about three-quarters of an acre; ripe for development for the erection of a private residence; electricity and water laid on; price freehold only £200. Owner's agents: LEY CLARK AND PARTNERS, 3a, Wimpole Street, London, W. 1. Telephone Langham 1095 (3 lines).

PINNER & RICKMANSWORTH—To be let or sold; PINNER—Georgian House, 15 miles from London, with about 6 acres beautiful garden; suitable for family or school; RICKMANSWORTH—Modern house, 6 bed., 3 rec.; 2 garages; usual offices; 2 acres garden; BOTH PROPERTIES—Good central heating; easy distance from 3 golf courses, also Merchant Taylors School. Apply MRS. LANGLEY, The Old Hall, Pinner, Middx.

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm, Corner Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

AGENDAS, Balance Sheets, Facsimile Letters, Programmes, MSS., Translations, etc., undertaken at moderate charges. The Charterhouse Typewriting Bureau, 18-21 Charterhouse Square, London, E. C. 1. Clerkenwell 6672.

England
LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS & HUTCHINS LTD
Specialist furriers
Exclusive Furs Renovating & Remodelling
Part Exchanges arranged
Licensed Fur Valuers & Consultants to leading Insurance Companies
Mayfair 4110
243 Regent Street, Oxford Circus, London, W.1

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co.
LIMITED
85 London Wall, E. C. 2

For Every
INSURANCE

The diagram of the K Plus Fitting being the Outline of Comfort
BALDWIN SMITH
241 Regent Street 103 Cheapside
K Shoe Specialist

COATS & GOWNS
Made to Measure
Tel: Sloane 4443
Barbara Banham
187 Ebury St. S.W.1.

NEW ADDRESS
TOM HILL (Sloane Sq.) Ltd.
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1.
Makers of
GOOD LEATHER GOODS

WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY LTD
WE SHALL BE LEASED TO SEE YOUR
31-35 BRICK STREET W. 1. GRO. 1942
ENQUIRIES FOR PRINTING

HERBERT B. PIKE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
Steam Process, No Heater System
68 Gloucester Road, S. W. (St. George's Court)
Tel. Western 2233
Potter & Moore's
Powder Cream in all shades 1/-

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2.
Phone Bayswater 3262. Estab. 1896

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SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

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Daily Features Page

Just a Minute

"I have a confession to make—I pawned that Bulova watch!"

In Lighter Vein

That's Over!

Little Gertie to the new minister: "Ma says for you to come to tea this afternoon; then that'll be done."

Somebody is a Copy Cat

A. L. R., Chicago, writes: "The origin of a recent catch phrase can be accredited to 'Macbeth,' Act II, Scene iii, 1. 14-15, which reads, 'Knock, knock, who's there?' "

One to Remember

Wife: "Mrs. Green has another beautiful spring hat."

Artful Hubby: "So? It's a pity she's not as independent of such aids to appearance as you are, my dear."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

On Foot

"Well, doctor, you said I'd be walking within a month, and here I am."

"Well, well, that's fine."

"Yes, I had to sell my car when I got your bill."—Answers.

Hm-m!

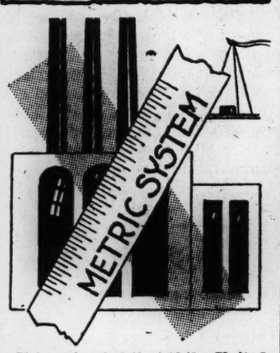
The Negro preacher happened to mention the Scriptural selection he intended to read the following Sunday. Some boys looked up the passage, and in a spirit of mischief, glued two of his pages together.

Accordingly, the following was read to the startled congregation:

"When Noah was 120 years old he took unto himself a wife, who was" (then turning the page) "140 cubits long, 40 cubits wide, built of gopherwood, and covered with pitch inside and out."

The preacher was very much puzzled, and read the passage a second time, concluding with the remark: "Brethren, this is the first time I ever realized the truth of that verse where it says we are fearfully and wonderfully made."

Worth Knowing



It is estimated that if the United States were to adopt the metric system of weights and measures, the venture would cost American industry $1,000,000,000 for the rebuilding of various machines alone.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between 'Dry Ice' And Ordinary Ice?

As ordinary ice melts it turns to water. There is, however, a kind of ice which, on melting, leaves no liquid. This startling stuff is known as "dry ice" or "carbice," trade names for a solid form of carbon dioxide.

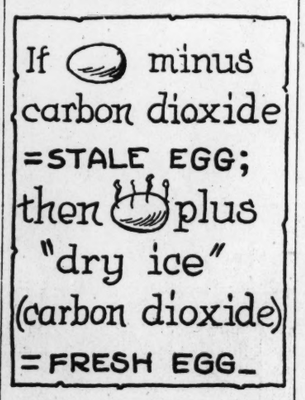
Carbon dioxide, ordinarily, is a heavy, colorless gas. It results from the burning of coal, coke, or carbonic substances, also from fermentation, and exhalation (as a waste product of the body).

This carbonic acid gas is 1½ times as heavy as air and can be poured like water. It will not support combustion; and if poured over a flame, it will put it out. Because of this property of carbonic acid gas, it is sometimes used in fire extinguishers.

To make this gas into a solid or "ice," one method is to make it first a liquid by using pressure; then this liquid is cooled in a coil. Next the cooled liquid is forced through spray nozzles into a chamber where flakes of carbon dioxide fall as snow. When enough of these flakes have accumulated to form a block, a plunger presses them into a solid cake weighing about 20 pounds.

Dry ice is much colder than ordinary ice. Its temperature is 109° Fahrenheit below zero, or colder. It is also more effective in some ways as a refrigerant. For example, dry ice changes directly from a solid to a gas, without going through a liquid stage; and this gas, being heavier than air, as it escapes flows over and down, and blankets the object, keeping away the warm air.

Dry ice has been found very useful. It helps to drill oil wells and to make shatter-proof glass. As a refrigerant, it is virtually indispensable in modern ice cream and food-storage industries. It is also claimed that the staleness of eggs is the result of loss of carbon dioxide, and that, consequently, eggs refrigerated by dry ice (solid carbon dioxide) may be kept "fresh" almost indefinitely, and that stale eggs may be refreshed by the treatment.—W. P. Keasbey.



Daily Anecdote

American Politeness

Once at a state dinner Mrs. William H. Taft found herself seated next to a certain foreign visitor who boasted of the extreme politeness of his countrymen. After pointing out at some length how they excelled Americans in this respect, he inquired proudly, "You admit it, don't you?"

Mrs. Taft smiled. "Yes," she replied, "that is our politeness."

Courtesy

Politeness is the blossom of our humanity.
Whoever is not sufficiently polite, is not sufficiently humane.
Joubert.

Quotation for Today

REMEMBER, not he who gives ill-language, or a blow, affronts; but the fancy that conceives these things as affronting. Therefore when anyone seems to provoke you, be assured that it is your own opinion only that provokes you. Try, then, not to be hurried by appearance into a false opinion; for if you once gain time and respite you will the more easily command yourself.—EPICTETUS

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. Has the United States lifted its embargo on arms to Loyalist Spain?

2. What is Mexico's latest proposal with regard to raising the $400,000,000 to pay for expropriated foreign oil properties?

3. With what powerful nation has Mexico severed diplomatic relations? Why?

4. What important political leader of Europe was a surprise visitor to London last week? What was his mission?

5. What secret pledge of aid is being reported by China?

6. What, according to Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, must constitute "the primary condition for a cessation of hostilities" by Japan in China?

7. What factor is seriously depleting Japan's chief source of iron ore?

8. What two factors does President Roosevelt blame for the present "recession"?

9. The Cabinets of what two European nations resigned on May 13?

10. What incident of great significance to the Protestant world took place last Friday at Utrecht, The Netherlands?

11. Is it true that the Bible is still the world's best seller?

12. How many American cities are ruled by the city manager plan? What two large cities are now considering it?

13. What member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet is consistently holding out against permitting the sale of helium to Germany?

14. What evidence is there that at last television "has turned the corner?"

15. What action did the U. S. House of Representatives take on the $3,000,000,000-relief-recovery bill?

(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

Make It Yourself

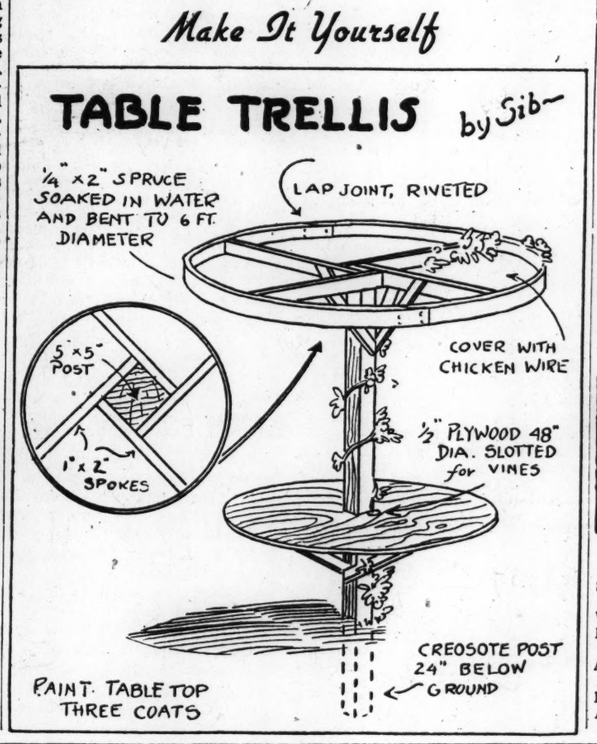


TABLE TRELLIS by Sib
¼" x 2" SPRUCE SOAKED IN WATER AND BENT TO 6 FT. DIAMETER
LAP JOINT, RIVETED
5 x 5" POST
1" x 2" SPOKES
COVER WITH CHICKEN WIRE
½" PLYWOOD 48" DIA. SLOTTED for VINES
CREOSOTE POST 24" BELOW GROUND
PAINT TABLE TOP THREE COATS

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Colijn, Hendrik (hĕn′-drĭk kō-līn′) — Premier of the Netherlands.

Hsu Shao-ching (shü′ shou′-ching′) — Manchukuo's first diplomatic representative to Italy, who will assume duties as Japanese Minister.

Kano, Dr. Shigoro (shing-ō′-rō kä-nō′)—Japanese member of the International Olympic Committee.

Ley, Dr. Robert (lī)—German Labor Front leader.

Lizana, Anita (ä-nē′-tä lē-sä′-nä)—Chilean who is American women's singles tennis champion.

Patijn, J. A. N. (pä-tīn′)—Foreign Minister of the Netherlands.

Reshevsky, Samuel (rē-shĕf′-skĭ) — Chess champion of the United States.

Riza Khan Pahlevi (rē-zä′ kän pä′-lē-vē)—King of Iran.

Selassie, Haile (hī′-lē sē-lás′-ē)—Exiled Emperor of Ethiopia.

von Luckner, Count Felix (fŏn lo͝ok′-nĕr)—Captain of German raider Seeadler, who during the World War captured and sank 18 ships, but without loss of life.

From the Biographical and Gazetteer Sections of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Hendaye (äN′-dä′-y′) — Town on French-Spanish frontier, which is the principal resort for refugees from Spain. (Note the principal accent on the second syllable in conformity with a correction by the publishers of Webster's.)

Piccard, Prof. Auguste (pē′-kär′) — Belgian stratosphere pioneer, who is planning an undersea exploration in a specially designed metal ball in which he hopes to reach a depth of six miles.

Salina Cruz (sä-lē′-nä krōōs′)—Once famous Mexican port, which will soon be reopened to international traffic.

Tirana (tē-rä′-nä)—Capital of Albania.

Key: **ăle, chăotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.**

MIRANDY'S RHYTHMS

Where to Fight

Some day de folks dat talks for war
Will learn 'bout de great lovin' law.
Dey'll war, den, on each hatin' thought
An' fight dere battles where dey ought.
De foes within will take to flight,
An all de worl' will see de light.
—Minny M. H. Ayers

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Machine Age

(Los Angeles Times)

Los Angeles City-dwelling birds are opportunists.

A pair of machine-age sparrows have taken over the traffic signal at Ninth Street and Boyle Avenue and are running it so satisfactorily that, in exchange, they are being permitted to furnish themselves a home in the tower.

This solves the unemployment situation and the housing problem in one swoop. Their nest, built in fashionable sparrow style, is under the bell, inside the tower, among the machinery. Only when the "Go" signal is up can the pair go in and out, for their door is blocked by the "Stop" when it comes up.

Only educated sparrows who could read "Go" signals and obey them are wise enough to handle a city traffic signal apartment. They have electric lights, and their telephone rings night and day.

Present plans of the sparrows are to raise a little family, even though the city is not the best place for children. A constant stream of traffic, interrupted only by their bells and signals, will make a problem when the children are old enough to go out. And the little birds must learn about the automatic trick door, through which they may go along when the sign says "Go."

However, Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow are not really worried, because they are sure their little birds will be as smart as they.

"We could go to the country," Mrs. Sparrow chirped. "But my husband is a mechanic and is fascinated with his work."

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. No; following Secretary Hull's note to Senator Key Pittman, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 17 to 1 to table the Nye resolution, which proposed to repeal the arms embargo.
2. President Cardenas pledges 60 per cent of Mexico's oil production for the next 10 years.
3. Great Britain. The action was taken following Britain's increasingly sharp protest over the expropriation of oil properties owned by British companies, and over Mexico's delay in payment of British claims growing out of civil wars.
4. Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten German Party in Czechoslovakia. Secrecy clouded his mission; but it is reported that he endeavored to enlist the sympathy of Britain for his self-rule-for-Germans drive in Czechoslovakia.
5. Chinese representatives at the League of Nations report that they have obtained from League powers, particularly Britain and France, an agreement for credits for purchase of arms, and also assurances of aid of getting the arms into China.
6. Definite "cessation of all anti-Japanese acts and a pledge against their repetition in the future." However, the Foreign Minister says that "Japan does not intend to negotiate peace with the Chiang Kai-shek regime."
7. Reports via Singapore indicate that because of Japan's invasion of China, coolies employed in mines now operated by Japanese are refusing to work.
8. "Tremendous increase of inventories, and the unwarranted increases of prices."
9. The Cabinet of Hungary resigned when confronted by an expanding Nazi movement; and the Cabinet of Belgium resigned over the budget issue and over differences precipitated by the Government's tax proposals.
10. A world conference of 130 denominations representing 20 nations, drafted a constitution, which was approved unanimously, and which provides for the first World Council of Churches in history.
11. Yes; according to the American Bible Society, the circulation of the Bible during 1937 was for the thirteenth successive year more than 7,000,000 copies—still the world's best seller.
12. Since first put into practice in Staunton, Virginia, in 1938, the city manager plan has spread to 475 cities. Chicago and Philadelphia are now contemplating it.
13. Secretary Ickes.
14. Television slipped into view in New York recently in the form of a nine-tube receiving set, designed to sell for about $125.
15. Passed it, 329 to 70.

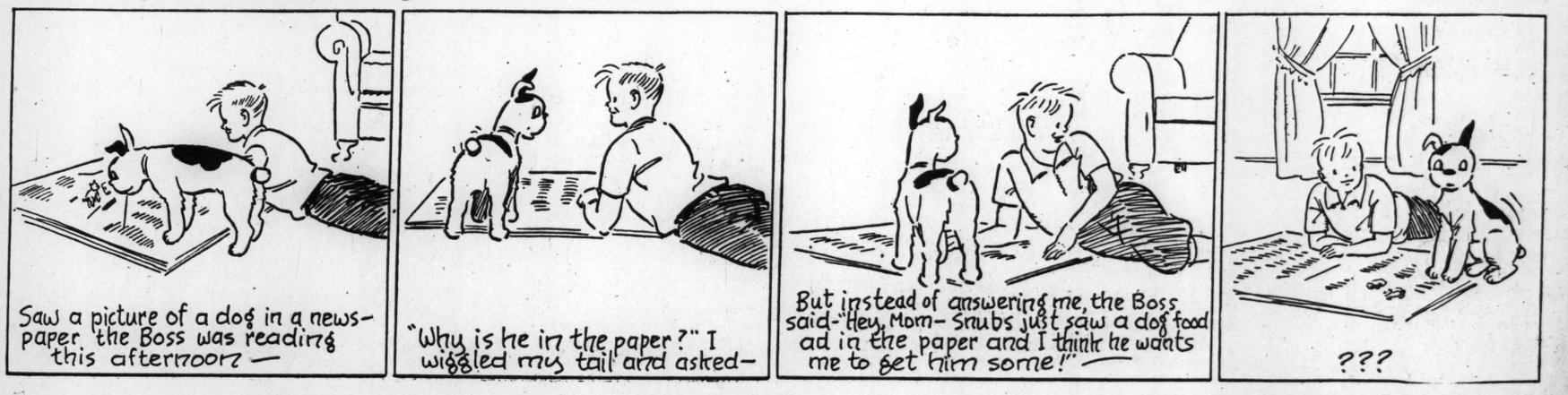
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*The Rain Has Two Friends, Anyway*

By LE PELLEY

OH, MY — LOOK AT THIS TERRIBLE RAIN !! IT WILL RUIN MY NEW HAT! I THINK IT'S JUST AWFUL !!!
?
HELLO, TUBBY, — A LOT OF RAIN, EH ?
YES — I CAN'T UNDERSTAND WHY PEOPLE NEVER LIKE IT !
HERE RAIN GIVES US THE FOOD WE EAT, AND WE AREN'T EVEN GRATEFUL !!
OH, I AM, TUBBY! I LIKE IT !!
SCHOOL GO SLOW
le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"It Pays to Advertise"*

By CARMACK


Saw a picture of a dog in a newspaper the Boss was reading this afternoon —
"Why is he in the paper?" I wiggled my tail and asked—
But instead of answering me, the Boss said-"Hey, Mom- Snubs just saw a dog food ad in the paper and I think he wants me to get him some!"
???

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 16, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

"Now Is the Accepted Time"

THE increasing frequency with which articles and comment of spiritual content are appearing in the public press is significant. The article, "The Living Presence," in the May Atlantic Monthly, is illustrative.

"It is impossible to read his [Jesus'] life," the writer says, "without coming to the conclusion that he was a person of deep spiritual insight, with a great understanding of human needs and a profound awareness of God and the nature of spiritual life. . . . There was certainly never the slightest question in his mind about that something which we call immortality, or the eternal nature of life. If we can show some of the confidence that he taught and practiced, it would seem reasonable that we should come to partake of his conviction."

There are today evident signs that the world is ready for an eventful religious revival. The need was never greater, and this need will be met as spiritual resurgence is recognized and supported by spiritual thinkers. Men are perceiving that only through spiritual awakening can they win for themselves in this day and on this earth the peace, the progress and the greatness which are their natural heritage. Men are not born of dust; they are born of God, and this spiritual heritage can be realized now.

War Games

THE United States is taking its first "black-out" with more than a gleam of light. The war maneuver which throws one Connecticut town into darkness while "enemy" bombers try to find it and "destroy" it is too unreal to be very scary. Possibly it was not intended to be. The war games over New England this week have apparently shown up some deficiencies in air defense. That may be sufficient justification for them. But the manner of their staging indicates that they were designed also to make Americans war-conscious—and more willing to pay for new arms. Feeling that at present America does well to resist a war-psychosis, we cannot greatly regret that the war games have looked like games.

To Spend or Not to Spend

WHILE Senator Harry F. Byrd organizes opposition to the PWA phases of the Administration's $4,000,000,000 spend-for-recovery program, Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, tells a New Jersey bankers' convention that the program is "too modest if anything" and that speed in getting it started is its essence.

The Reserve Chairman is to be commended for his frankness in pointing out the part which the bonus payment inflation of 1936 and the social security tax deflation of 1937 probably played in the present recession. But when one recalls that the United States and other nations have climbed out of depressions without benefit of pump priming, and that Australia did about as good a job of it by retrenchment instead, the economy recipe of Senator Byrd looks better suited to present circumstances than further purchases of city halls, playgrounds, and waterworks.

What America needs rather at this juncture is a revival of capital investment in productive industries. The encouragement gained from a decision in favor of holding down government costs might be more stimulating than purchases of cement and steel.

The "Royal" Porpoise

TO "CATCH A CRAB," or to "catch a Tartar," are actions that are well known to be followed by troublesome consequences to the one making the capture; but it appears from the recent experience of the skipper of the Dutch vessel "Johanna Hendrika," that to catch a porpoise is no less to be avoided.

For Britain regards the porpoise as a "royal" fish, and as soon as he reached harbor the skipper discovered that he must make an exhaustive report on his prize to no less than five authorities—the Customs, the Receiver of Wrecks, the Port Medical Officer, the Port Sanitary Authority, and the Natural History Museum—and await their pleasure. The captor finds, indeed, that for some time through all his affairs one increasing porpoise runs.

Our sympathy must go to the harassed skipper: the trouble was not of his seeking; for the porpoise arrived uninvited upon the deck of the "Johanna." One might have guessed as much, because the manners of the tribe have never been good, if one may judge from that other episode, when

> "Will you walk a little faster," said the whiting to the snail,
> There's a porpoise close behind me, and he's treading on my tail."

In addition, the porpoise is something of a practical joker, and, with the aid of several companions, has before now imposed on mariners with a very credible imitation of a sea-serpent; and he has even been suspected of impersonating the Loch Ness Monster.

Democracy Its Own Defense

THE Monitor's series, "Let's Examine Democracy," coincides with an unfortunate verbal interchange between the democracies and the dictatorships. The interchange between Premier Mussolini and Secretary of War Woodring stresses the fact that the present-day problem of all the democracies is external as well as internal.

This imposes a double challenge upon the tolerance of democracy. Within, the democracies are summoned to the task of keeping liberty a vital, enriching force for all their people. The central problem of free government today is the struggle to make political equality bring a fairer degree of economic equality. It was never the undertaking of democracy to level off all men, but it did undertake to preserve equality of opportunity. Men will sacrifice their liberties neither to Fascism nor to Communism while those liberties represent real opportunities to share in the satisfactions—material and spiritual—which society affords.

In their foreign relations, the democracies must find some basis upon which they can live with nations that choose to be unfree. This end will not be served by doctrinal warfare. The democracies must prepare themselves to resist aggression and to work for a restoration of a normal world order, in which trade will once more be free and treaties be observed. But doctrinal bickering maintains a provocative atmosphere that is conducive only to the continuance of economic nationalism and mounting armaments. War would at least temporarily weaken democracy as it is now understood.

Democracy is constituted of many hundreds of pressure groups—occupational and sectional. In the United States the North, the South, and the West have special interests. So have workers, manufacturers, veterans, farmers, and scores of other groups. Sometimes these interests clash and so, perhaps, they should in a democracy. But all have great interests in common. And any struggle should be resolved at that point where it threatens to evoke violence or to obstruct the general welfare. If democracy is to succeed, the limited group loyalty must not be carried so far that national progress is frustrated.

Locke, Mills, and earlier philosophers of free government placed emphasis on what government owes the individual. There is need today to keep that concept alive. And there is a new need for unselfish, voluntary co-operation, leading the individual and the group to consider what they owe the common welfare. When men in this spirit use their liberties, not as privileges but as responsibilities, there will be slight need to worry about the future of free government.

Regulating Corporate Hunting

GAME conservation has not gone any too far in the United States, but at least when a state sells a permit to a hunter to go out and shoot birds or wild animals the license is good only within the confines of that state. When a state, however, sells a group of promoters a charter for a corporation, authorizing them to go out after capital, no such niceties are observed. A set of articles of incorporation from Delaware, Maine or Arizona, for example, is a license to hunt investors, without closed season, in any other state of the Union, subject only to the interference of the Securities and Exchange Commission since 1934 and the "blue sky" laws of some jurisdictions.

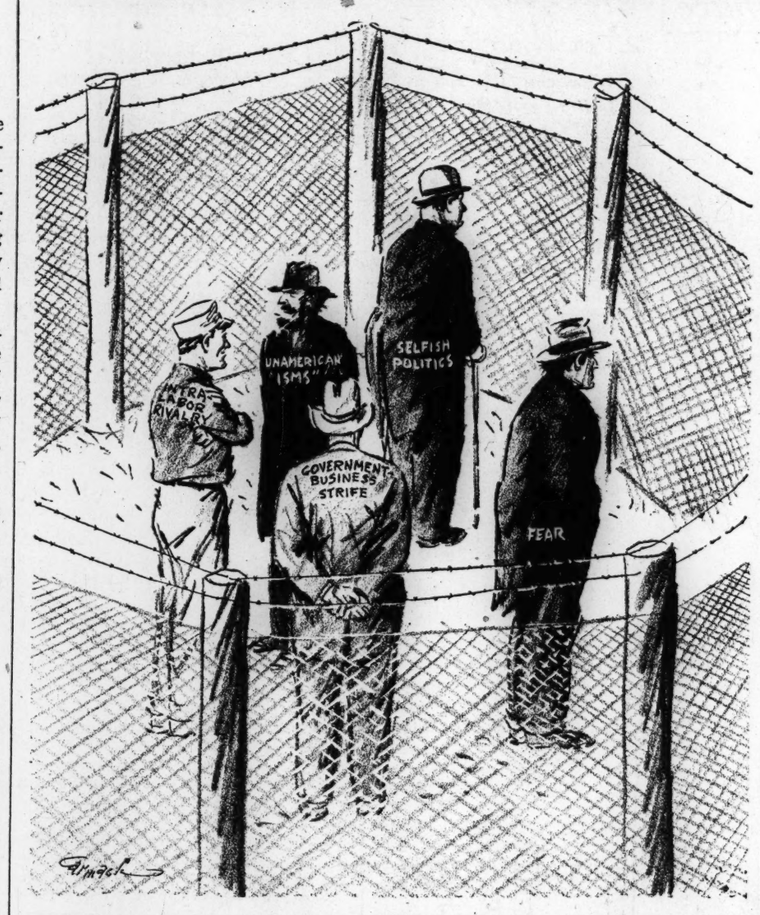
The SEC has concluded that even its authorities for the protection of investors would benefit considerably from some remedy for the "competition in laxity" which has characterized state incorporation laws in America during the last half century. In a vigorous report it now recommends that a federal licensing law for corporations or use of the federal taxing power should be invoked to retard "the migration of corporations to states whose corporation statutes are noteworthy for their liberality to corporate organizers and their disregard of the interests of security holders."

There are objections to certain features of the Borah-O'Mahoney and Lea bills pending in Congress to provide for licensing of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, but they would unmistakably operate to raise requirements as to protection of investors' interests. An alternative proposal which many prefer, and which the SEC itself advanced some time ago, would be an act requiring federal incorporation of companies doing an interstate business. Suitable regulations could then be written into these federal charters or the law governing them.

May there not be possibilities in still another approach, namely, a refusal by states to permit sale of securities in corporations whose charters are less carefully guarded than would be required of a corporation chartered in the state itself?

The practice of some states in making a lucrative business out of the sale of hunting licenses to stalk the investors of other states wherever found has gone on long enough—in fact, much too long. By some method the permission should be kept within the area where the issuing authority can assure protection of the range and preservation of the species.

The Only Concentration Camp Needed in the U. S. A.



Hy-phens

ON THE surface a hyphen is simplicity itself. Essentially it is merely a small straight mark—or as straight as you can make it—signifying, among other things, the syntactical matrimony of two words that have decided to set up linguistic housekeeping. But like other apparently simple things—the multiplication table, for instance, or international relations—the hyphen, in application, can become downright pernickety. The difficulty arises when the moment comes for deciding whether to put down on paper "oil-field" or "oilfield," "bird cage" or "bird-cage," "troublemaker" or "trouble-maker."

The answer in the first case, according to one reputable dictionary, is neither. The place from which oil comes is an "oil field." In course of time it may become an "oilfield" but it isn't one yet. Those who are fond of canaries may buy either a "bird cage" or a "bird-cage," but if they move their pet outside the house (that was a narrow escape from the problem of "out-of-doors" versus "outdoors") they are restricted to a "birdhouse." Why? Because the dictionary says so. The dictionary knows. That is what a dictionary is for.

* * *

That is, of course, unless someone wants to go to the bother of pitting one dictionary against another. Then there may be disagreement between authorities. Anyone who wants to invite that runs the risk of being set down as a "troublemaker" without a hyphen.

It is common sense (two words and no hyphen unless you want to make an adjective of it) to choose your dictionary and stick to it, without complicating the problem further. It already is complicated enough. For closely associated with the hyphen hurdle, which causes many a skillful verbal runner to hesitate before taking the jump that may brand him as a hyphenated illiterate is the ambuscade that lurks in words which once were two but have since become one—without your knowing it—or words that you think are one but which still are two. No sir, in case of doubt, the only safe procedure is to consult the dictionary.

You may find surprises. You may even suspect that the dictionary, which looks like a serious tome if ever there was one, is having its little joke at your expense. You may quibble that logic is not one of the strong points of the English language. If you wish to do any of these things you are clearly within your rights. But no matter how many times you blink, there are the words, in black and white, staring you out of countenance.

It may startle you, for example, to find that women ride in "sidesaddles." Perhaps the past tense would be more nearly correct, for it is doubtful today if any of them do ride in sidesaddles. But, supposing that they do, if they wish to carry baggage they could use a "saddlebag." Both the women and the baggage, however, would be conveyed on a "saddle horse." It's as simple as that.

* * *

If, in the course of their ride, an obstacle suddenly appeared, they could either "side-step" it, or, if they preferred, they could dismount and correctly take a "side step" without the hyphen. On their return home, they might recline in an "armchair" unless they chose an "easy chair," but even in an armchair they would be obliged to wear an "arm band" if they wanted such a decoration to be in style. Perhaps the chair might be made of "sandalwood," but the tree of the same name, in case they looked it up, is a "sandal tree." And if they didn't look it up, it still is.

For refreshment, they might call for a "crab apple" or a "pineapple"—improbable though either seems—but if they leaped confidently from "pineapple" to "pineneedle" they would land on the prickly fact that it should be "pine needle."

The women could claim the relationship of "grandnieces" or "great-nieces" to any "granduncles" or "great-uncles" they might possess. And if they were unfamiliar with horses they could use a "motor sledge," a "motorcycle," a "motor bicycle" or a "motorcar," and amuse themselves by tooting a "motor horn." Perhaps, under the circumstances, they might prefer to walk.

In due course, words that were two tend to become one, through familiar usage, but sometimes it is a long process, and a great many mistakes must be made before the mistakes become correct form. To while away the period of waiting, dictionary scholars might amuse themselves and their readers if they added a new rule. They might conceivably decree that clichés could be written as one word at the discretion of editors and readers of proof (it's "proofreaders" now but not so long ago it was proof-readers, if you will insist). Then authors might be gently chided by turning their most threadbare phrases into such bright new words as "inthelastanalysis" or "theacidtest." It might help to eliminate trite expressions. But it probably wouldn't.

EDWIN F. MELVIN

The Wide Horizon

Rumors—Backdoor Approach to Fact

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

ONCE in a while, Washington turns into a rumor-factory. Last week was one of those times. A whole crop of exciting tales was published, some widely. There is a modicum of fact beneath most of these rumors, and upon that basis they take skyscraper proportions. Here are the week's reports, which from their peculiar starting point oddly illuminate a good deal of essential news.

1. The rumored resignation of Secretary Hull. This came from the pen of an experienced and responsible newspaperman, who said he had it from an unimpeachable source. Secretary Hull was supposed to have been driven out of patience by the President's statement on the Italo-British pact, which was issued during his vacation. The substratum of fact may have been the reasonable supposition that when Secretary Hull discovered the full meaning of the President's statement, and the use to which it was put by Prime Minister Chamberlain in the House of Commons and by Viscount Halifax at Geneva, he became very irritated.

But Mr. Hull himself denied the resignation angle, and says that he actually had approved of the President's statement—which was one of the crucial turning points in recent American diplomacy—when he heard it over the wire from Acting Secretary Welles. Yet there may be a great difference between what Secretary Hull thought of the statement—read innocuously over the phone—and what he thought of it after he saw its diplomatic effects in Europe. And he may have so expressed himself to the President and the Acting Secretary.

* * *

2. The rumored resignation of Secretary Roper. The reports were that the Secretary had so resented a State Department attempt to dismantle the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and take over its foreign service, that he had threatened to resign. Here, too, it would appear that the signals were mixed.

For more than five years, there has been an effort on the part of the State Department to capture the foreign service of the Commerce Department. There are strong arguments pro and con, although the present system works very well, and numerous very able foreign service officers of the bureau, together with their effective colleagues in the Commerce Department in Washington, furnish a powerful justification for something like the status quo.

But, although the disposition of the bureau may well have been coming to a crisis, it is quite possible this was not chiefly responsible for the Roper resignation flurry. That may go back to something of broader importance. The Commerce Department, powerful under the Hoover Administration, has been a stepchild of the New Deal. Secretary Roper has never been the President's number one adviser on economic and industrial policy, as the Secretary of Commerce should have been. He has seemed frequently to be little more than window-dressing. Recently a capable new Assistant Secretary, Richard C. Patterson, Jr., has been brought into the department. There were quiet reports that he might graduate to the Secretaryship, and that at last President Roosevelt was going to permit and stimulate the Department of Commerce to fulfill its proper role.

For that consummation, the first step was the departure of Secretary Roper. Hence the humors of resignation. Evidently, any such reform is still somewhat remote. People leave the official Cabinet family with greatest reluctance. The President has not called for the resignation of a single member. Only two have left from the original group of ten members—Secretaries Woodin and Dern—and nobody has gone as a result of friction. This is a remarkable record, and it seems unlikely that the President will spoil it by calling for a resignation. It is equally improbable, the best-informed observers feel, that Secretary Roper will spoil the record on his own initiative.

* * *

3. The revival of the reorganization bill. Another lively report was that the President, exhilarated by the Florida victory, had put this measure back on the "must" list. Such a decision was stoutly denied at the White House. Secretary Early said he thought for sure the reorganization bill was out for the session. But the fact remains that the President is a very persistent man.

He has seen the wages and hours bill come back from the grave, after having been supposedly given its quietus by a decisive vote to recommit. If wages and hours passes, together with the spending program, and if the President could revive and enact reorganization, his cup for the 1938 session would be running over, his legislative prestige completely restored. It's a plausible picture. But it's unlikely to come true. If for no other reason, the opposition to the reorganization bill is likely to be too strong; any Congressman who changed his vote would place himself in an equivocal position.

However, this rumor—like the two others—helps illumine the Washington situation. It depends, true or false, on the admitted fact that the President's prestige has greatly strengthened. The Florida election largely did the trick. The Pennsylvania primary is now upon us. However damaging that vote may be in the long run to Democratic hopes in Pennsylvania—and it is too early to make prophecies—the President's prestige is not immediately at stake in the contest. He and his political leg-men have kept scrupulously out of the caldron of Pennsylvania.

Federal patronage has of course been a factor, but it was patronage controlled by Senator Guffey. The President has been reported to sympathize now with one side, now with the other. So his newfound prestige is not likely to be hurt by elections until the ultimate consequences of Pennsylvania's vote are assessed, and probably that will only be in November.

"Should Working Wives Quit?"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My answer to the question, Should working wives quit? comes of study of the problem over a period of several years. I say they should "quit" if and when their working causes unhappiness, disturbance, or misunderstanding in the home. Every wife has her individual and distinctive responsibilities toward her husband, her home, and her children if any, and no one can fulfill these obligations as she can.

I say that working wives should not quit, or be forced to quit, just because they are women. Age-old beliefs of woman's inferiority are still rampant, but age-old beliefs of men's right to displace women at will are still rampant, but the fact that these wrong concepts are rampant does not make them right, just, or admirable. It simply makes them ripe for destruction. Every intelligent woman has the right to work in business if she desires to do so, and if she can comply with the demands of the present day in business affairs. Alertness, vision, sympathy, joy, unselfishness, patience, care, ability, universal love, and sound judgment based on Principle are qualities of thought which women reflect as well as men, and they should not be deprived of the right to work so long as they manifest the qualities necessary to their position.

Women do not ask for privileges when they work with men. All they ask is justice, equality, and recognition. They are justified in expecting all three. If they do their work well, comply with the company rules, and give their mental, spiritual, and physical best, they should be recognized according to their worth, and not according to a standard made up to cover women employees. When standards of business government rise to the point where women and men are considered as a whole, and not individually, as though there were a difference, then business will progress and equality will be a fact and not a misty fable.

Woman has a very definite place to fill in the world of today. She has made unbelievably rapid growth in recent years and is found today satisfying at work in many fields of endeavor. Her possibilities are unlimited. Her common sense, good judgment, and intuition will keep her working in the path of true growth. Nothing can dispossess her of her heritage and trespass on the divine plan.

ELLA MAY FRAZER

West Orange, N. J.

Pumps

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Inasmuch as it is generally agreed that the well was dry before the last Republican Congress quit, is it not possible that the President is but priming an air pump?

HARRY WICKERSHAM

Buckley, Wash.

Moscow and Madrid

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue the following words occur in the course of an article on Soviet Russia by Demaree Bess:

> "The Spanish Government has been formed with Moscow's approval in accordance with a policy adopted by the Communist International Congress at Moscow in 1935."

This statement suggesting, apparently, that the Spanish Government elected in 1936 was either largely Communist, or at any rate subject to Communist influence, is surely very misleading. Out of the whole of the 473 members comprising the Spanish Cortes, there were exactly sixteen Communists. The 277 supporters of the Government, the so-called "Popular Front" comprised the following parties:

Republican Left	84
Republican Union	37
Catalonian Republican Left	36
Basque National Party	10
Socialist Party	89
Communist Party	16
Independent Left Parties	5

The Cabinet itself was composed of members of the liberal center parties, and included not one single Communist, and not even a Socialist. It was definitely a moderate government of the center which took office in February, 1936. The statement, which occurs in the same article, that "Both Governments (i. e., the Popular Front Government in Spain and the United Front Government of China) included Communists" is quite inaccurate in so far as it refers to the Spanish Government at the outbreak of the civil war. Under the pressure of the war, and in the effort to make the Government as representative as possible, Communists and Socialists have since been admitted. But that is a natural wartime measure.

Moscow may have approved of the "Popular Front" Government elected in Spain in 1936, but Moscow was certainly not responsible for its election, nor did Moscow have any control over its policy.

Birkenhead, Eng. MRS. NESTA PAIN

Mirror of World Opinion

Fifteen Billions for Tribute

IT IS strange that a country so determined to protect its honor when a foreign enemy threatens us should be so indifferent toward the protection of its homes when another enemy—an army of plunderers—larger than the standing army of almost any nation in the world, attacks us day and night, week after week, and month after month, without interruption.

I refer to the army of crime, the most vicious, deadly enemy that ever assaulted the United States. . . .

We, as Americans, have always hated the word "tribute," and from the beginning of our history we have fought against paying it in any form. Yet today we meekly pay a tribute of $15,000,000,000 annually to the overlords of the criminal army. . . .

Every patriotic society should devote part of its time to outwitting the propaganda and "intelligence forces" of crime. It is just as patriotic to smoke out the crooked shyster, the venal politician, the enemy gangster, as it is to expose enemy spies in time of war. . . .

If our national crime bill could be diverted to legitimate enterprise, our nation would enter an era of prosperity which has never been equaled in our history.—J. Edgar Hoover in *New York Herald Tribune.*